The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Resumption of Specie Payments Discussed.

A Bill for the Redemption of the Loan of 1858.

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1873.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

To provide for the better protection of the southern and northwestern frontier.

To facilitate commerce between the States.

To organize the Territory of Pembina, and provide a temporary Government.

To aid in the execution of the laws in Utah.

This last bill embraces the amendments to the bill introduced last year.

By Mr. DAVIS.—Appropriating $150,000 for constructing a Government building at Charlestown, West Va.

By Mr. SPEARMAN.—To provide for the redemption of the loan of 1858.

This bill is the same as the one introduced in the House by Mr. Dawes.

Railways and Canals.

Mr. PRATT submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire whether Congress has Constitutional authority to create corporations for constructing railroads or canals penetrating two or more States, and whether it has authority to regulate the rates of railroad transportation over existing roads chartered by States which by consolidation have continuous lines running through two or more States.

Improvement of Water Routes.

Mr. Fenton's bill to provide for the better protection of the northwest frontier, &c, provides for a loan of eight million dollars in United States 10-50 4½ per cent. bonds, to be issued by the United States Government to the State of New York for the purpose of enlarging the aqueducts and one tier of locks on the Erie and Oswego canals to a capacity to pass vessels of war twenty-five feet in width and two hundred in length, and merchant vessels of six hundred tons burden, propelled by steam, wherever said canals are less than fifty-two feet wide upon the bottom. The bill also provides that after the payment of the debt for which the canal revenues are now constitutionally pledged, and after the canals are thus enlarged, their net revenue shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States until the proposed loan (eight millions) is repaid. Bonds are to be issued upon the report of the commissioners, as the work progresses, every three months.

Resumption of Specie Payments.

At 12:30, Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, began his address on his resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to consider the expediency of reporting a bill to provide for the resumption of specie payment on January 1st, 1875. He argued at length in favor of the resumption of specie payments, and urged upon Congress the necessity of legislation in that direction. He was not, he said, wedded to any special plan, but favored that proposed by a prominent financier of New York, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue certificates payable in four years, with interest at 3.65, at par in United States notes or gold, at the option of the holder; requiring banks to keep one moiety of their resources in those certificates, and for the Government to give notice that on January 1st, 1875, it will pay its notes in cash in New York; authorizing the Government to negotiate a loan of two hundred millions in coin at 6 per cent. for such sum of the certificates, as fast as redeemed, may be paid out by the Secretary of the Treasury to satisfy claims against the Government. He hoped soon to submit a bill providing for the desired return to a specie basis.

Settlement of the Financial Derangement.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) moved to take up the resolution offered by him on Monday to provide for the settlement of the financial derangement.

Mr. WRIGHT (Iowa) moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, with the understanding that Mr. Ferry be entitled to the floor on his resolution to-morrow. Agreed to.

Petition for Prohibition.

Mr. STEVENSON (Ky.) presented a petition of 3,500 citizens of Kentucky, asking for the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture of spirituous liquors in the territories of the United States.

Executive Session.

The Senate, at two o'clock, went into executive session. After twenty minutes the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Louisiana Elections.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to lay on the table such portions of the resolution regarding the Louisiana elections as applied to Pinchback, stating that he did so at his request. Carried.

Amending the Postal Act.

After a short discussion, notice was given of a bill to repeal so much of the postal act as prohibits weekly newspapers from passing through the mails free of postage.

Contested West Virginia Seats.

Mr. CAMPBELL offered a resolution to admit to their seats Messrs. Davis and Hogan, of West Virginia, without prejudice to the contestants for those seats.

After debate the resolution was referred.

Redemption of the Loan of 1858.

Mr. DAWES introduced a bill to provide for the redemption of the loan of 1858. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue in exchange for $20,000,000 bonds, known as the "loan of 1858," an equal amount of par bonds of the funded loan. The second section declares it to be the pleasure of the United States to pay all coupon bonds of the loan of 1858 on the 1st of January, 1874, except such as the holders thereof may elect within six months from that date to exchange for five per cent. bonds of the funded loan, with interest from January 1st, 1874, and it appropriates money necessary for the purpose.

The Louisiana Contested Seat.

Mr. COX offered a resolution to admit E. C. Davidson to a seat as Representative from the Fourth Congressional district of Louisiana. He stated that the contestant (Peters) died since the election, and that, therefore, Davidson has a right to the seat, not only *prima facie*, but on his merits.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, sought to raise the question whether the House would consider the matter, stating that his object was to have the States called for bills, in order that he might press a bill for the repeal of the increase of salary law, but the Speaker declined that Mr. Hale was not in order late in raising the point, and so Mr. COX proceeded with his speech in support of his resolution.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a certificate from Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, dated November 29th, 1873, stating that at a special election held in the Fourth District of Louisiana, on November 24th, George L. Smith had received a majority of the votes cast, and was duly elected to represent that district in Congress.

Mr. COX intimated that the certificate had been got up in Washington, and that it was practically impossible to have the vote counted so soon in a district so large and without roads. He appealed to the House to give the people of Louisiana the right to be heard through the one representative fairly elected.

Mr. HOAR moved to amend the resolution by inserting the name of George L. Smith instead of Davidson. Mr. Morey's amendment was then voted on—yeas 164, nays 94—Messrs. Barnum, Phelps, Republicans, voting in the affirmative.

The oath of office was administered to Mr. Smith.

Messrs. Hoar (Massachusetts) then moved that the contestant for a seat from Louisiana be referred to the Committee on Elections. That Committee who announced the following as the members: Messrs. Thomas, Hazleton, Todd, Harrison, Arthur, Speer (Democrat), Sr., Rogers, Lamar.

Repeal of the Increase of Salary Law.

Mr. KASSON asked unanimous consent to introduce and have printed a bill to repeal the increase of salary law.

Mr. BUTLER (Tennessee) objected.

The House adjourned.

MILWAUKEE.

Suicide of an Old Citizen.

MILWAUKEE, December 3.—The unknown man who jumped from the bridge into the river last night proves to be George W. Peckham, an old and esteemed but retired lawyer of this city, and brother of Judge Peckham, of Albany, who was lost on the Ville De Havre. Mr. Peckham was about eighty years of age, and it is thought the death of his brother produced temporary insanity and caused his sudden death.

Special Tax Bonds of North Carolina Declared Unconstitutional.

NEW YORK, November 3.—The following private dispatch from one of the counsel employed to conduct the suit of the holders of special tax bonds of North Carolina against that State was received this morning: "The special tax bondholders have gained a glorious victory. The bonds were declared unconstitutional, and the repealing of the acts was declared unconstitutional. A writ of injunction was refused only because no irreparable injury has been sustained by the plaintiffs, but one will undoubtedly be granted on the final hearing."

International Convention of Short-Horn Cattle Breeders.

CINCINNATI, December 3.—The International Convention of Short-Horn Cattle Breeders met to-day. One hundred delegates out of one hundred and forty-eight members were present. The reports of officers were read, and Hon. Chas. E. Adams, of England, who was present, was made an honorary member. A paper was read by Dr. Sprague, of Iowa, on the quality of short-horns, and discussed. The convention will adjourn to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 3, 1873.

Taxes on Borrowed Money.

A meeting for the purpose of influencing the Government to reimburse moneys paid as taxes on borrowed money taxed as capital, was held yesterday in the Governors' room of the Stock Exchange, and action taken to secure their claim.

Suit by the Erie Railway.

Suit has been brought by the Erie Railway Company a gainst Oliver H. P. Archer to compel him to account to the company for moneys received on their account, and payment of what may be found to be due. This is estimated in the complaint at $132,462.

Specie Payments.

The Chamber of Commerce, in special session, adopted the majority report of the Committee on National Finance, advocating the speedy resumption of specie payments.

Admitted to Bail.

John Barnum, arrested on a Coroner's warrant for alleged responsibility for the explosion in Harlem, has been admitted to bail in twenty thousand dollars.

A Thief Sentenced.

Henry K. Murray, pleading guilty to stealing jewelry from Tiffany & Co., while salesman, has been sentenced to five years in the State prison.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., Dec. 3, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Northwest and southward over Missouri, cloudy and colder weather, with snow, will prevail during the night, the pressure increasing in this district, with fresh and brisk northwesterly to southwesterly winds and partly cloudy weather on Thursday.

For the upper lake region, and thence southward to Tennessee, cloudy and stormy weather, with fresh and brisk variable winds during the night, the temperature falling decidedly from Kentucky northward by Thursday evening.

For the lower lake region, New England and the northern portion of the Middle States, increasing easterly to southerly winds, with threatening weather and areas of rain.

For the southern portion of the Middle States and South Atlantic States, diminishing pressure, southeasterly to southwesterly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, southerly winds, with cloudy and threatening weather on the coast, the temperature falling in the lower Mississippi valley and westward.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, December 3.—River twenty feet six inches; falling. Arrived—R. W. Skillinger, Pittsburgh. Departed — Juniata, Pittsburgh; Charmer, Evansville; James D. Parker, Memphis; Louisville, New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, December 3.—River falling; 9 feet 2 inches in canal and 7 feet 2 inches in pass down Indian chute. Raining heavily all day, with every sign of continuance. Arrivals—United States, Cincinnati; Blue Wing, Kentucky river; Morning Star, Henderson; Sandy, Troy; Arlington, Memphis. Departed—United States, Cincinnati; Blue Wing, Kentucky river; Morning Star, Henderson; Sandy, Troy; Arlington, Cincinnati.

EVANSVILLE, December 3.—Cloudy, with violent winds since last night, and almost constant copious rain since 8 A. M., and terrific lightning and thunder-storm to-night. River fallen 4 inches. Mercury 62 to 55. Up—Messenger, 4 A. M.; Fayette, 9; Allegheny Belle, M. Down—Grey Eagle, 3 P. M.; Idlewild and Mary Ament, 5. Business very light.

MEMPHIS, December 3.—Sultry; heavy rain and thunder storm this afternoon. River rising steadily. Arrived—Belle, New Orleans. Departed—last night—John Kilgour, Louisville; this evening—City of Chester, St. Louis; Joe Murray and Delta No. 2, Vicksburg; Andy Baum, Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, December 3.—Arrived—Carrie Kountz and Laura Davis, Cairo. Departed—Susie Silver, New Orleans. River rising. Very heavy rain last night and most of to-day. Clearing up to-night. Wind very high, with a hard freezing prospect.

VICKSBURG, December 3.—Down—Thompson and Yazoo. Up—Mary Houston and John H. Scudder. Arrived—Capital City. Stormy and warm. The river rose 1 foot 5 inches in the last 24 hours.

CAIRO, December 3.—Arrived—Robert Mitchell, Louisville, 1 P. M.; John A. Wood, New Orleans, 4. Departed—Lioness, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Mitchell, New Orleans. River risen 14 inches. Heavy rain all day; warm.

NASHVILLE, December 3.—The river fell two feet to-day; seven inches on shoals. Raining all day. Arrived—Ella Hughes, Cairo.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, December 3.—The steamship Franklin, from Stettin, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, November 3.—The steamship Hansa, from New York, has arrived.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Pope is again indisposed.

—The Ohio State Dental Association met in Columbus on Wednesday.

—The Ohio Constitutional Convention assembled in Cincinnati on Wednesday.

—Advices from Evansville report a light hurricane there on Wednesday morning.

—Don Carlos will winter at Durango, a town in Biscay. Don Alfonso has gone to Paris.

—The schooner J. E. Hall, with wheat from Youngstown to Oswego, sank on Tuesday off Putneysville.

—The monitor Terror is off the dry dock at Philadelphia. The work on her will be hurried to completion.

—The difficulties on the railroad at Seattle, Washington Territory, have been settled and work resumed.

—Two men were killed by the collapse of a flue in the boiler in the Anchor Mills in St. Louis, on Tuesday night.

—The Ohio Democrats are preparing for a grand ball in Columbus on the evening of the day when Gov. Allen is inaugurated.

—A Masonic Lodge of Sorrow was held in Memphis on Wednesday night in memory of the members of the fraternity who died of yellow fever.

—General Howard having resigned the Presidency of the Howard University, in Washington, Prof. Langston has been appointed provisional President.

—At Dayton, Ohio, on Wednesday morning, John Burket, aged seventeen, was accidentally shot and killed by a toy pistol in the hands of a younger brother.

—A fire at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, on Tuesday, destroyed a building owned by Samuel Israel. Loss between $4,000 and $5,000. An explosion of gun powder, which was in the building, seriously injured four men.

—The workingmen of Boston will consider in Faneuil Hall, on the 11th, Supervising Architect Mullett's report on the eight-hour law. It is proposed that they petition also for the repeal of laws deemed inimical to their interests.

—A dispatch says Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, has been sued for libel by Willis Phelps, the well known railroad builder, whom the *Republican* spoke of as the "Boss Tweed" of Springfield. Damages are laid at $200,000. The *Republican* office has been attached.

—Ann Shay, a respectable woman, employed in Ball's paper mills at North Hoosick, was robbed, outraged and murdered on Monday night near the Vermont State line. Charles Green has been arrested on suspicion. He admits that he endeavored to commit rape on the woman, but denies committing the robbery and murder.

UNIONTOWN.

The New Judge on the Bench for the First Time—Meeting in Favor of the New Constitution—Pittsburgh Schools and Uniontown Teachers—Gas Light at Last.

(*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*)

UNIONTOWN, PA., December 3, 1873.

JUDGE WILSON ON THE BENCH.

Court was opened Monday, and our new Judge, Alpheus E. Wilson, Esq., took his seat on the bench for the first time. There was a large turn-out of the people, who paid marked attention to the charge to the Grand Jury, which was able and to the point, and covered every point. The Judge starts out with the determination to have all persons—jurymen, witnesses, members of the bar, and all the officers of the Court—perform their duties in full and in the shortest possible time.

The whisky men are being put through their paces in quick time by the Court.

CONSTITUTION MEETING—THE STATE RING.

Our two members of the Constitutional Convention, Messrs. Kaine and Collins, were to speak, but Mr. C. was sick, and Mr. K. alone spoke to a large meeting in the Court Room, last evening, on the merits of the new Constitution. There are numbers here who are quietly opposed to the adoption of the new Constitution, but their real reasons they are ashamed to give, for our "State Ring," that revels and delights in the corruption that disgraces our State in the eyes and minds of civilization, has its members and tools here in our very midst. But the people of this county can neither be bought nor cajoled into spending half a million dollars for revising the Constitution and then vote it down at the beck of a few hollow-hearted corruptionists. Fayette county will roll up a vote that will help crush the *ring* and the *third House*.

PITTSBURGH SCHOOLS AND UNIONTOWN TEACHERS.

I am glad to see the schools of your city praised so highly for their progress, as your school boards have seen fit to pay a compliment (little appreciated by us, however,) to our little town, by calling a number of our old teachers to teach in your schools. I refer to Professors Patterson, Wilson, H. O. Gibbons and Espey, all of whom have acted as Principals of our Union schools.

STREETS TO BE LIGHTED AT LAST.

Our city fathers have, at last (so reported, at least) made an agreement with our gas man to have our streets dimly lighted on dark, moonless nights, and now, perhaps, we may be guided around the watery, miry, and filthy pavements by eyesight instead of by mere instinct, which was as likely to lead us around the everlasting pesky holes as anywhere else. The next place, put our boys and prisoners to work cleaning the mud off our principal street, our town mighs, in the course of time, look quite respectable.

Q.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

More Mystery Concerning Captain Hall's Death.

NAVIGATION IMPROVEMENTS.

Changes in the Standing Committees of the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1873.

Office Seekers Pouring In.

The usual influx of office seekers is pouring into Washington. The hotels, depots and lobbies are thronged with them. Every stone is being turned, and if they be not provided for it will not be their fault. They have no regular organizations like an army, but are more after the guerilla style of warfare than anything else, each one having his chosen leader, in whom he reposes the most implicit confidence. The new members especially have a large following, and their button-holes are seldom minus a finger. Your correspondent, in conversation yesterday, was told by a member newly elected, that at no time for the space of an hour, except when taking his meals and asleep, had he been free from office solicitations, and that he was utterly unaware of the strength of personal attachment before his elevation to office.

Navy Appropriations.

Senator Cragin has had a consultation with the Secretary of the Navy respecting the appropriations needed to supply the deficiency for the present fiscal year, caused by the expenditure of the appropriations for the present year in fitting out our navy for war. Senator Cragin favors immediate appropriations for building several new iron clads, and both the Secretary and Senator agree in the propriety of large appropriations for supplying the deficiency above alluded to as well as for making the navy first-class in every respect.

The Alleged Fraudulent Lumber Sale.

The committee selected by the Secretary of the Interior for the investigation of Commissioner Smith of the Indian Bureau concerning the fraudulent sale of pine lumber in the Minnesota reservation, began their labors at St. Paul on the 28th of November. The following gentlemen compose the committee, viz.: James Smith, of Minnesota; N. J. Turney and W. K. Jennings, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Thos. C. Jones, of Ohio. The Commissioner left for St. Paul on Monday last. It will probably be several weeks before the committee make their report.

Pension Claims.

For the past few days there has been quite a rush at the Pension Office, owing to the fact that a great many of the members of Congress promised their constituents before leaving home that they would attend to their pension claims before the opening of Congress, and the result is that the Commissioner has his hands full.

Pensions Paid.

Col. COX, Pension Agent, has paid pensions to the following persons who reside permanently in Ireland, viz.: 43 invalids, and 97 widows; total 140.

The amount paid annually to these is $17,235, or an average of over $123 each per annum. These payments are made quarterly.

More Mystery Concerning Captain Hall's Death.

It is known that during his former sojourn in the Arctic regions, Captain Hall shot one of his crew for alleged insubordination, and had not the killed man been an American citizen the British authorities would have acted in the matter. The shooting was reported to our Government, and upon inquiry it was found that the act of Captain Hall was justifiable under the circumstances. A story is now started that friends of the mutineer secretely enlisted in the last expedition, and were in some way instrumental in bringing about Captain Hall's death without any one knowing exactly how it was done.

Navigation Improvement Schemes.

Representative Sawyer, of Wisconsin, who has been second on the Committee on Commerce for several sessions, states that the several internal navigation improvement schemes proposed as a fitting work for the general Government to perform, instead of the states, will stand little chance of success in the present Congress. Home Representatives, heretofore identified with the projects, will press them again this session, but in view of the falling off in the revenues and the necessity of increased taxation for the Government, Congress will not be prepared to authorize the undertaking of these great works.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1873.

The Virginius Imbroglio.

Admiral Polo and Secretary Fish, since they signed the protocol on Saturday, have been in perfect accord concerning the arraugements for the restoration of the Virginius and survivors. The port to which the Virginius shall be brought may depend upon her sea-going condition. Official information does not excite apprehension that this part of the protocol will be seriously, if at all, embarrassed. Everything thus far has been done with calmness on the part of the representatives of the two Governments.

Nominations and Promotions.

The President sent to the Senate to-day, for confirmation, a large number of nominations and promotions made during the recess. Among the more prominent are the following:

Lieut. Col. Geo. Crook, to be Brigadier General; Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, Minister to Russia; John A. Bingham, of Ohio, Minister to Japan; W. L. Scruggs, of Georgia, Minister to the United States of Colombia; Geo. Williamson, of Louisiana, Minister to the Central American States; J. M. Read, Jr., Minister to Greece; A. T. A. Torbet, of Delaware, Consul General at Paris.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—E. Ruhe, Sixth Pennsylvania district; D. F. Williams, Fifteenth Pennsylvania; W. B. Elliott, First Pennsylvania; E. Chase, Twelfth Pennsylvania; Charles Gilpin, Surveyor of Customs at Baltimore.

Postmasters—E. C. Negley, at Pittsburgh; Mrs. Clara A. Nichols, Fort Leavenworth; Mrs. S. S. Farrell, Covington, Ky.; Mrs. Lucy M. Porter, Louisville, Ky.

Indian Inspectors under the act of February 14th, 1873—Wm. Vandever, of Iowa; J. W. Daniels, Minnesota, and J. D. Bevier, Michigan.

The Standing Committees.

The committee appointed by the Republican Senate caucus to-day to revise the standing committees of that body have completed this duty. It has been ascertained from a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations that the committee will be the same as the organization of the Senate in March last, namely:—Messrs. Cameron, Chairman; Morton, Hamilton, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Conkling and Schurz. Bontwell will go on either the Committee of Commerce or Finance. There will be probably twelve changes in all. Vacancies are left in the list, to be filled at the suggestion of Democratic Senators as heretofore, among which is the chairmanship of the Committee on Ingrossed Bills, formerly occupied by Casserly, the Democrats being allowed the chairmanships of two committees, namely: the Private Land Claims and Engrossed Bills.

The Liberal Republicans have signified their wish that the Republicans do not class them as Democrats, and will accept such places as may be assigned them on the committees by the caucus. Senator Sumner will, it is said to-night, be appointed on a committee by the Republicans, perhaps as a member of the contemplated new committee.

Horace Maynard Serenaded.

Representative Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, was serenaded to-night at the Ebbitt House. Among those in the room adjoining the balcony from which he spoke were President Grant and several members of the Cabinet and a number of Senators and Representatives. In the course of his remarks he said that the people of Tennessee would see for themselves whether the present agitation on the subject of Cuban affairs boded war or peace. They have read the protocol, which was honorable to the United States and not dishonorable to Spain, and will look to the President as a leader of peace in this transaction, while they will not forget the wisdom and caution of the Secretary of State, through whom the instrument was consumated.

Civil Service.

The President has designated Surveyor H. Stevenson and Assistant Treasurer Wm. E. Davis as associate members of the Civil Service Board in Cincinnati, and Assistant A. G. Edwards and Deputy Surveyor H. P. Wyman as associate members of the Board at St. Louis.

Charles Lyman, of the Treasury Board, will be Chief Examiner in St. Louis and Cincinnati. Candidates for examination in St. Louis are summoned to appear on the 9th inst.

Redemption of Loan Certificates.

The loan certificates issued by the Loan Committee of the Associated Banks are being rapidly redeemed. Fourteen of the twenty-six millions issued have been canceled. No publication will be made of the names of the banks that accepted the loan.

All Ays at the Navy Yard.

Work is brisk at the navy yard. The Colorado will sail on Saturday. Work is continued night and day on the Florida, Minnesota and Dictator. The Aaplies is taking in coal, and will probably sail on Saturday.

The Fire Department.

Our city Fire Department is divided into two Boards of Commissioners, each claiming authority. Chief Whitney acts under the old Board, and last night the new Board elected David Scannel Chief.

Senatorial Caucus.

The Republican Senators met in caucus to-day, but the Committee on Standing Committees not being ready to report, adjourned until to-morrow. The Democratic caucus was also adjourned.

Mining Suit Decided.

The suit in the Pioche (Nevada) case, Raymond & Ely Mining Company vs. Kentucky, resulted in a decision in favor of the former.

Outstanding Legal Tenders.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $367,480,219.

FOREIGN.

Two More Americans Murdered in Cuba.

The Virginius Transformed into a Spanish Man-of-War.

The Controversy Between Spain and Germany Becoming Serious.

London Press Comments on President Grant's Message.

GREAT BRITIAN.

The London Press on President Grant's Message.

LONDON, December 4—5 A. M.—The *Times* in a leader on President Grant's message, says: Excessive privileges in regard to freedom from search claimed for vessels bearing the American flag would confer immunity on an open pirate. Such pretensions are, indeed, shortsighted for a mercantile nation. We cannot for a moment believe Congress will adopt the suggestion to prohibit the National banks from paying interest on deposits. We do not agree with the President's financial views generally, and think he is wrong in attributing the recent troubles to the peculiar character of the currency. The advice to return to specie payments would be more satisfactory if the President told the country how to do it.

The article praises the message for its moderation of tone in general, and on the Cuban question in particular. England will unreservedly support a policy which requires that Spain must really as well as nominally control Cuba.

The *Daily News* says the President's language concerning the Virginius affair is moderate and dignified.

The *Daily Telegraph* seems in favor of the demand for the abolition of slavery in Cuba, a menace which will greatly increase the difficulties of Castelar's situation.

The *Standard* thinks the only result the threats against Spain will have will be to hinder an adjustment.

CUBA.

Americans Murdered.

NEW ORLEANS, December 3.—The *Times* has the following: The officers of the steamer Yazoo, direct from Havana, report that two Americans were brutally murdered on Friday last, but the precise circumstances under which it was done are not stated. It was not considered safe for an American citizen to appear on the streets, as the feeling on the part of the Spaniards towards Americans was intensely bitter.

The Virginius Transformed into a Spanish Man-of-war.

The Captain of the Yazoo reports that the Virginius had been armed and equipped as a war vessel and set out to cruise in search of the steamship Atlas, an alleged filibusterer, which was supposed to have arms for the Island, seeking an opportunity to land.

FRANCE.

Investigations of Collisions on the High Seas.

VERSAILLES, December 3.—Admiral Janres has proposed to the Assembly the establishment of an international tribunal for the purpose of investigating collisions between vessels on the high seas.

Ministers at Foreign Courts.

PARIS, December 3.—It is announced that the Duke de Rochefort is to be appointed Minister at London, and Marquis De Noailles, now at Washington, will be transferred to Rome.

The Bazaine Trial.

PARIS, December 3.—In the Bazaine Court Martial, to-day, M. Pouyrot began the argument for the prosecution. He spoke at length on the penalty of death, to which the defendant was liable for capitulation in the open field.

GERMANY.

The Controversy with Spain.

BERLIN, December 3.—The controversy between the German and Spanish Governments regarding the German vessels seized by Spanish war vessels in the Philippine Islands, continues to increase in seriousness. The German frigate Kron Prince and corvette Augusta have been ordered to prepare for active service.

Refusal of Archbishop Ledochowsky to Resign.

Archbishop Ledochowsky replies to the demand of the German Government for his resignation, refusing to comply, declaring that he is responsible only to the Pope.

HALIFAX.

Recovering Goods from the Wreck of the Atlantic.

HALIFAX, December 3.—Another quantity of goods has been recovered from the Atlantic wreck and brought to this city. Previous to the late gale one of the divers operating on the wreck saw under the gangway the body of a man, evidently an officer of the ship, a woman and a little girl, the diver intending sending them up, but when he went down the next time after the storm, several tons of iron had fallen on the bodies. Operations on the wreck will be suspended during the winter.

RAILROADS.

Gilman, Clinton & Springfield.

CHICAGO, ILL., December 3.—At Springfield, yesterday, before United States District Judge Treat, the motion to dismiss the injunction which he granted in the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad was argued. Mr. Crawford argued on the motion to dismiss, holding that the receiver appointed by the McLane county Court cannot legally be interfered with by Judge Treat. Gov. Palmer, on the other hand, contended that the receivers appointed by Judge Tipton had no right to take possession of the road, as in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust, considering the default or arrest, it already reverted to the Scott party. Judge Tipton's order was directed against the railroad company, but the company had already forfeited the road to the other party. At the conclusion of the arguments, Judge Treat announced that he would make a speedy decision in the matter, probably to-day.

Later.—Judge Treat, of the United States District Court at Springfield, to-day, recalled his order of injunction, issued several days ago, restraining the Receiver appointed by Judge Tipton, of the State Circuit Court at Bloomington, from taking possession of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad in the interest of the stockholders against the directors. Judge Treat decides that his Court has no jurisdiction in the premises.

Peoria & Warsaw.

TOLEDO, December 3.—The Peoria & Warsaw Railway has failed to take up coupons on $1,850,000 of its first mortgage bonds.

POLITICAL.

The Senatorial Election in California Postponed.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 3.—The action of the Chief Clerk of the last Assembly, M. D. Horuck, in arbitrarily adjourning that body last Monday, thereby preventing its organization, resulted in the postponement of the Senatorial election to a week from to-day. It was a successful trick of a servant of the railroad company, and has provoked great indignation. His rebuke by the Assembly was prompt and sharp.

Election in Texas.

GALVESTON, December 3.—Ten cities and stations, including Austin, Galveston, Houston, Jefferson and Indianola, gave a net Democratic majority of two thousand. The election was quiet.

GALVESTON, December 3.—Returns from all sections show that the Democratic majority is larger than was anticipated. The *News* claims 35,000 to 40,000 for Governor and the State ticket.

MINNESOTA.

Investigation into the Official Conduct of Indian Commissioner Smith.

ST. PAUL, MINN., November 3.—The Commission to investigate the official conduct of Indian Commissioner Smith adjourned to-day for the second time, at the request of parties here, who have no charges ready, and ask time to procure them from William Welch, of Philadelphia, who has appeared before the Commission by counsel and promised to furnish charges.

TEXAS.

Ranches Attacked by Indians and Mexicans.

CORPUS CHRISTI, December 3.—On the night of the 1st Indians and Mexicans attacked Gray & Grover's ranches, about seventy miles hence toward the Rio Grande, killed seven men and carried off Gray's son. When the courier left fighting was still going on. It is within fifteen miles of San Diego, and the ranches have several hundred people, but they have no arms.

GREECE CITY.

Destructive Conflagration.

TITUSVILLE, PA., December 3.—A destructive fire occurred at Greece City last night, destroying thirty buildings, consisting of stores, private dwellings, three hotels, and the Producers Bank. The loss is estimated at $90,000, on which there is some insurance. The fire originated in a dry goods store.

Desperate Attempt to Commit Suicide.

EVANSVILLE, IND., December 3.—George S. Gordon, of Medina, Ohio, attempted to commit suicide last night, at the Sherwood House, by taking arsenic and laudanum and cutting off all the veins and tendons in the left wrist. He will survive, but wants to die. He is about sixty years old, and appears to be a gentleman.

PHILADELPHIA.

The New Constitution in the Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3, 1873.

The excitement still continues on the Constitutional argument before the Supreme Court. Mr. Biddle closed this morning, and was followed by Mr. Armstrong. Mr. Buckalew will open to-morrow (Thursday) for the Constitution, and Benjamin Harris Brewster will then close the argument against it. Judges Black and Woodward are also present. Many of the delegates to the Convention are here, and the excitement is quite high. The article in Forney's *Press* this morning is looked on by those who oppose the Constitution as revolutionary.

Second Avenue Improvement Bonds.

City Solicitor Rigelow and Engineer McDowell, of the Second avenue Improvement Commissioners, are here, it is thought, on the bond question.

G.

LEGISLATURES.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 3.—The Senate failed to elect permanent officers, and that body adjourned till to-morrow.

In the Assembly, M. M. Este, of this city, Democrat, was elected Speaker, and Loofoorough, of Eldorado, Clerk.

Mr. Baruck, who refused yesterday to recognize the call for yeas and nays, on the motion to adjourn, and who arbitrarily declared the House adjourned, while acting as Speaker *pro tem.*, was rebuked by a resolution of the House. His action gained several votes for Booth, and therefore defeated its purpose, which was to gain time for the Railroad party to patch up an opposition to Booth. There is nothing yet like a formidable opposition to Booth, and the railroad crowd led by Billy Carr and Collector Shannon seems perfectly demoralized. The election of Este is a point gained for Booth.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Clause Relating to Taxation on Real Estate Reviewed.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

It now appears that over two hundred newspapers in the State have declared for the new Constitution and but eighteen against it. Amongst the eighteen is the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, whose editor has made himself rich as a public printer, having drawn from the State Treasury in the year 1871 and 1872, it is said, as will be seen by the Auditor General's report, over seventy thousand dollars. The public printing will amount to but little after the adoption of the new Constitution, because there will be but little or no special legislation. The *Telegraph* editor is therefore deeply interested in perpetuating the present state of things at Harrisburg. It was in that paper that the falsehood with regard to taxation of real estate first appeared, and since then in some of the other papers unfriendly to the Constitution.

The taxing power of the State, under the new Constitution, is precisely the same as that under the present, the whole subject being left to the Legislature.

The new Constitution simply prohibits the Legislature from enlarging the class of exemptions beyond that specified in the instrument. The Legislature may or may not tax real estate under the new Constitution.

If the exigency, such as war, invasion, or rebellion, or the payment of the public debt don't require it there may be, and doubtless will be, no tax assessed on real estate for State purposes.

This is precisely as it is under the present Constitution. If the necessity existed, taxes would have to be required, if not, omitted.

The new Constitution declares that taxation must be uniform on the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax.

The subjects of taxation are numerous, and are in different classes, and it means that you shall not apply the Rule of taxation of one class to that of a different class, but that all subjects of taxation falling within the same class shall be taxed equally.

The Legislature, in framing a general tax law under the New Constitution will doubtless do as former Legislatures have done; to wit: select subjects of taxation for the support of the Government, such as from licenses, stocks, dividends, banks, silver plate, watches, carriages and from corporations generally, and omit Real Estate. This has been the policy of the Government and will no doubt always continue to be so. The taxing power of a Government can never be surrendered, but property falling within a class, such as real estate, may, under the New Consitution as under the present, be omitted from the assessment of taxes for State purposes, until the requirements of the Government would demand that they should be included. The Constitution does not say that all classes of subjects shall be assessed, but only declares that all taxes, when assessed upon a specified class, shall be uniform upon that class within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax.

The State might not draw from one class an amount sufficient for its operation and omit taxing all other classes, and this would be fully sanctioned by the new Constitution.

It is sincerely to be hoped that no honest and well meaning man will allow himself to be deceived by the false representations of those who are interested in perpetuating the present corrupt state of affairs.

S. A. PURVIANCE.

Who Are Our Immigrants?

The statistics of Immigration for the year ending June 30, 1873, offer some facts which are curious, and which may probably be assumed to bear a fair average relation to the grand total of immigration in the principles they illustrate. The total immigration being 459,803, we have the following figures in the general division of occupations: Professionals, 2,986; skilled workers, 48,792; miscellaneous, 168,718; not stated, 4,868; without occupation, 234,439 (chiefly women and children). As to the professionals, we have 39 actors, 163 artists, 16 editors, 114 lawyers, 239 physicians and surgeons, 555 musicians, 534 clergymen, 370 teachers, 33 photographers, including one female, 18 scientific men, and 1 midwife. In the department of skilled workers, we have 6,496 carpenters, 5,716 miners, 4,268 masons, 2,393 tailors, 2,324 clerks, 2,242 mechanics, 2,411 shoemakers, 1,862 mariners, 1,398 auctioneers, 1,884 blacksmiths, 1,299 weavers, 330 dressmakers, 244 jewelers, 675 tobacco and cigar manufacturers, 1 pinmaker, 1 pyrotechnist, and 1 maccaroni maker. There are two clowns, 2 bird-dealers, 149 capitalists, and 173 coachmen. There are 36,983 farmers, of whom 60 are women, 16,259 servants, and 104,423 laborers. There are 1 jockey, 1 trainer, and 3 veterinary surgeons, 1 piriculturist, 16 "railroad men," 1 showman, and 49 Sisters of Charity, Mercy, &c., all of which, and more too, it takes to make a world.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY JAMES W. DRAPE & CO.

Executor's Sale.

THE FIRST CLASS NEW

BRICK DWELLING

WITH FRENCH ROOF.

Belonging to the estate of the late W. H. Metloe, known as No. 98 Arch street, Allegheny City, will be sold at

AT AUCTION

ON

Monday Next, December 8th,

AT 3 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES.

The dwelling contains 8 cheerful, well lighted rooms, with high ceilings; also bath room, supplied with hot and cold water, wash-house, pantries, spacious hall, fine open cellar, airy, large finished attic, city cellar under whole house, Boston range in kitchen, neat vestibule lined with wood mantle, beautiful, massive marble mantles and modern style grates, with deep ashpits, in each room; gas fixtures of elaborate design through the entire building, and in other respects finished in a superior and substantial manner.

This very valuable property is on one of the best streets in the city of Alleghe

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109.

THE confirmation of Attorney General Williams as Chief Justice is now accepted as certain.

THE restoration of the franking privilege is regarded as certain highly probable by Congress.

THE New York *Times* publishes evidence that the reports current last Summer against Senator Carpenter are untrue.

THE activity of Representative Negley, in caring for the interests of his constituents, may be seen in the list of bills he has already introduced.

THE steamer "Virginius" is reported to have been armed as a Spanish war vessel, and sent out to search after a fillibustering steamer said to be in Cuban waters.

THE Havanese are reported to be intensely excited over the settlement of the "Virginius" affair, and the volunteers have declared against it. The Captain General, it is said, will return home.

THE Scranton *Republican* has donned a new dress and presents quite a handsome appearance. The *Republican* is a good paper, and we are pleased to note every evidence of its prosperity.

MR. HUTCHINSON, Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Erie county, and Mr. Blair, Chairman of the Republican Committee of the same county, have united in an address to the people of that locality in favor of the new Constitution.

AT a meeting of the Western Nail Association, on Tuesday, December 3d, it was agreed to reduce the card 25 cents per keg all round. Four dollars and a quarter is the card rate now for ten-penny's, which brings the actual price down to four dollars.

WE publish the new Constitution this morning the last time prior to election. We bespeak for it a careful reading, but more particularly that it be preserved, in order to compare any section that may be assailed, with the statements made regarding it by its opponents. We are well convinced on two points—it has never been candidly opposed, and a simple reading of an assailed section will refute all the arguments brought against it.

OUR Spanish imbroglio seems likely to set Secretary Fish right before the American people. For years he has been the target for ridicule and abuse, as Spanish in feeling, and as timid in his diplomacy. The "Virginius" affair has served to lift the curtain, and reveal the Secretary as thoroughly energetic when American honor must be vindicated, but as candid and fair to foreign powers. These qualities have served the country a good turn, and saved us from serious trouble.

THE Philadelphia *Press* refers to the legal points made by "eminent counsel" against the new Constitution as being somewhat confusing. The "Court in Pittsburgh is asked to restrain the Sheriff from holding an election because the acts of the Legislature authorizing the Convention are unconstitutional, while the Court here is asked to restrain the Convention, because it did not implicitly obey the act of the Legislature." We suggest now, that "eminent counsel" consider whether anything in this world is constitutional?

SECRETARY DELANO has recommended that Congress set apart a certain portion of the public lands for a colony of 50,000 Mennonites, who propose emigrating from Russia to this country. While we cordially approve of the coming, and would have every facility extended them, it is an open and very grave question whether we can afford to especially legislate in the interest of any colony. The first land grant made commended itself favorably to the American people, but out of it grew a system that has been peculiarly evil. The beginning may be right, but it is the ending we are afraid of.

SEVERAL BILLS have been presented in the Senate and House, looking to the repeal of the back pay law, and there is some danger of confusion. Some seem to imagine that the entire bill can be repealed, which is an error. That part relating to the President's salary cannot; and it is thought that the increase proposed for the Cabinet and other officers, whose duties are continuous, should not be repealed. The back pay feature of Congressional salaries is peculiarly obnoxious, but it has been drawn, and what is to be done? What can be, and probably will be done, is to reduce the salaries of Congressmen, either to the original limit or as near it as possible.

WE HAVE yet to meet with a single objection against the new Constitution, that is correct in statement, or candid in purpose. On the other hand, there are strong and honest reasons why the new Constitution should be sustained. It prevents the consummation of the nine million steal, hitherto attempted, and not yet abandoned. The railroads want the nine millions of dollars now in the sinking fund, and the new Constitution forbids it. It stops political pardons. It prevents the election frauds, which have grown so alarmingly of late. It breaks up the lobby. It prevents special legislation, and with it that gross evil, the changing of bills. It prevents corrupt solicitation, and bribery, and will undoubtedly save large sums to the people, in various ways. In general, it puts all upon the same basis, and makes the people to be really equal before the law.

THE action of the Democratic caucus at Washington on the back-pay steal, has effectually spiked the guns of Democratic papers. The caucus not only endorsed the action of the Democratic members of Congress who voted for the "back-pay salary grab," but it actually selected Fernando Wood as the Democratic candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives. It went a step further. Holman, of Indiana, who offered a resolution declaring it inexpedient to nominate for Speaker any man who supported the back-pay steal, was hunted out of the caucus as "a most arrant demagogue who banked on the smallest amount of capital." If the Democratic caucus had determined to break down the party, it could not have adopted more certain measures of destruction. The strange feature of the whole affair was, that being in the minority, the resolution would have cost them nothing, and would certainly have gained them influence. But "blood will tell."

THE NOMINATION of Attorney General Williams to be Chief Justice does not seem to have made a favorable impression on the Senate, and there is talk of rejecting it. We anticipated that it would take the country by surprise, and we do not regard it as a nomination, the fitness of which would be generally admitted. Nor does this depreciate the Attorney General. In his present position, he has succeeded, and as Senator of the United States he did creditably. But all this does not of itself serve to commend a person to the higher position of Chief Justice of the United States. Other qualities are needed. We do not say that the Attorney General does not possess these qualities, but simply that the people do not generally know it, if he does. What the Senate thinks to be desirable is, that some person known to possess the requisite qualities shall be nominated, and and it is said there are several of this kind. We could readily mention some names. What the outcome of the matter will be remains to be seen. If the nomination is confirmed it will be under duress, a result exceedingly undesirable, in view of the importance of the office to be filled.

CONSISTENCY AND INFLUENCE.

The ability to command influence in communities, at this day, depends upon a number of circumstances—supposed honesty, straight-forwardness, ability, and consistency, being among the qualities required. And of these, none are more important than consistency in any given view or course. Even corrupt men base confidence in each other, or consistent faithfulness to the mutual interests involved. Of course, the ability to clearly comprehend what is right, must lie at the foundation of all true consistency, as without this, however honest a person may be, he will be compelled to change his attitude toward a given question, losing thereby the confidence of those who trusted in his judgment. But if a person assumes a position toward a public question, and afterward changes his attitude without a confession of error, it is apt to operate against a continuance of confidence in his honesty of purpose. To forfeit confidence of this character, is to lose influence under circumstance that prevent its being regained. The only safe course usually is to carefully consider any line of action that may be taken, and then continue in it or acknowledge error of opinion. To lose a reputation for candor and honesty, is a serious matter to any one.

WHERE ARE WE?

The *Telegraph* is unfortunate. It affirms the 14th of November article was from the pen of one of the editors of that paper, but not by Mr. Swoope. Does it mean to say that that article is disapproved? As if to say no, it observes that it has not opposed the new Constitution—"it has yet to publish a line against the adoption of the instrument as a whole." Has it? What does it mean by this: "Let us pause and consider whether the success of the many valuable reforms for which the instrument provides will be a sufficient compensation for the abandonment of the great doctrine of popular government, and the danger to the life of the Republic, which the adoption of the Judiciary article involves?" If all this is not against the adoption of the Constitution, we do not understand it. But why does it not say something in favor of the adoption of the new Constitution? It *promised* to do so,—even vaunted how much more it had done than others, and would do. That promise is unredeemed. Perhaps all this can be understood in the light of the following: "Its position on this subject, *whatever may be the personal opinion of the President of the Company*," etc. Are we to infer that the "President of the Company,"—Mr. Swoope,—is *opposed* to the new Constitution, and his paper in favor? If so, why don't his paper say something, if only enough to counterbalance the utterances of the "President of the Company." Verily, this is a muddle. The manly course would be to oppose or favor, outright.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

A New Brighton correspondent inquires: 1. The approximate *additional* cost of running the State, including Legislative, Judicial and Executive departments, under the new Constitution as compared with the old? 2. Will it require a new Capitol to accommodate the Legislature, or will a new wing answer? 3. If the new Constitution is defeated, can the Convention reassemble and amend its work, and again submit it to the people?

To answer briefly—The Legislature will comprise just twice as many members under the new as under the old Constitution, and meet only half as often. So far, then, as salaries are concerned, there should be no difference. Of course no argument can be based on a presumption of rascality; but assuming that body to be honest, there will be a *great saving*. 1. In that extra compensation for services on committees of investigation, election, and the like, is not allowed under the new Constitution. Also, the incidental cost of the Legislature, for stationery, printing, pasters and folders, will be diminished almost entirely. These items represent a large amount of saving. For example, the Legislature for 1872 stands charged with the following extra items: Clerks, assistant and transcribing, pasters, folders, very few of which will be needed under the new Constitution, —cost, Senate, $23,673.75; House, $28,-875.55. During the same session, there were paid members of the Legislature for serving on committees—all of which is stopped by the new Constitution—$17,700. The contingent expenses of the Clerks of two Houses, which will be greatly reduced, $16,200. The State printing proper, which will be greatly reduced, $50,528. George Bergner's account, all of which can be dispensed with, was $20,314. Thus the Legislature cost in what are chiefly *extras*, $157,491.30. At least $100,000 of this amount will be saved under the operation of the new Constitution, and as the Legislature now meets yearly, it may fairly be put as follows: Savings each alternate year, when the Legislature is not in session, $157,491.30; saving each alternate year, when in session, $100,000; total saved every two years, $257,491.30. No man who knows, can honestly say that this is not a fair showing.

The claim that the Courts will be greatly increased in cost and number is simply nonsense, as may be seen by reading the sections in the article on the Judiciary that bear on the subject. They read as follows:

SEC. 4. Until otherwise directed by law, the Courts of Common Pleas shall continue as at present established, except as herein changed; not more than four counties shall, at any time, be included in one judicial district organized for said Courts.

SEC. 5. Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants, it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law; and the General Assembly shall provide for additional Judges, as the business of the said district may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts, as the General Assembly may provide. The office of Associate Judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts; but the several Associate Judges in office when this Constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms.

This is interpreted by the opponents to the new Constitution to mean that new Courts, with full lists of officers, shall be provided for every county. This is not so. The courts are to remain as *now constituted*, except that counties having 40,000 inhabitants shall constitute *judicial districts* merely, where the regular judges, now in existence, shall go and hold Court. A judge learned in the law, shall take the place of one not learned in the law—but no necessary increase in number. This ought to be clear. It follows, simply, the United States system. Judge McCandless, for example, holds Court both here and at Williamsport. Whether or not the number of Judges shall be increased will be determined by the Legislature, but no increase is made by the Constitution. Therefore there will be no increase of expense.

In the Executive Department a Lieutenant Governor is provided for, which will increase the expense, possibly $3,000. There is no reasonable doubt that [illegible] will make all the necessary changes in the Capitol to accommodate the enlarged Legislature. It is generally understood that if the present Constitution is defeated, no attempt will be made to offer another. It would be of doubtful legality, and would not be likely to be undertaken.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Legislature and Legislation—Reasons for the Increase of Members—Economy and Wisdom of the Plan.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I had about made up my mind not to trouble you and your readers any further on the subject of the new Constitution, but the receipt of flattering letters from persons, strangers to me, to continue to use your columns for the purpose of advocating the cause for which you and I have so deep an interest; and finding some of the articles copied into other papers, encourage me to trouble you again. To me this is a labor of love, as I consider that the defeat of this great measure of reform would be a dreadful calamity to our beloved commonwealth.

LEGISLATURE AND LEGISLATION.

Articles 2d and 3d are among the most important in the new Constitution. They are the result of the knowledge derived from experience within the last twenty years. Their adoption will work reforms of which few persons, except those who have legislative experience, have any conception. It will be my object to make some of these reforms clear to any careful reader.

The most important change in the Legislature is the increase in the number of members of each House. The members of the Senate are increased from thirty-three to fifty, and the members of the House from one hundred to two hundred. Whether this increase is a reform or not, time will show. A good many members of the Convention, myself among the number, thought this increase unnecessary, after all the other reforms desired were carried into effect. The increase, however, was adopted by a large majority of the Convention, as in their view, an important reform. Among the reasons given, one was that the population of the State had increased four-fold since the present number was adopted, and that in a Commonwealth of about four millions the increased number was not too large. Another reason given was that certain New England States, with comparatively small populations, had a House of Representatives numbering from 400 to four hundred, and that these States were proverbial for the honesty of their Legislatures. It was asserted that it would be difficult to manipulate so large a body for improper purposes, and that it would thus secure the purity of legislation. The whole instrument was the result of compromise, and the minority cheerfully acquiesced in the clearly expressed will of the majority, that the article was adopted finally with scarcely a dissenting voice.

It has been asserted that this large increase of the number of members of the Legislature will greatly increase the expense. This is a mistake. After the year 1878 the session will be held only every second year, as it is expected by that time the new Constitution will be in complete running order. If it costs twice as much to hold an annual session as it does now, the expense will be the same; but under the operation of other reforms in the legislative articles, leaks which now exist will be stopped, so that the expense instead of being increased will be greatly lessened. This is my deliberate opinion after a careful examination of the subject. If you had room and I had time, I could easily give the data for this statement.

Another most important reform is in relation to the apportionment of the Senate and House. This subject has long been a matter of just criticism and complaint. Either party, having a majority in the Legislature, could so apportion the State as to give the party in power the Legislature for the whole time the apportionment lasted. To do this, the most shameful gerrymandering was resorted to, and the grossest injustice done. Under the new Constitution, the State will be as fairly apportioned as it is possible to arrange for in a Constitution. In apportioning the Senate, more discretion is necessarily left to the Legislature than in apportioning the members of the House. In the latter there can be no gerrymandering except in the division of two or three counties, and the power there is very limited. In apportioning the members of the different counties, all that is necessary is a little arithmetic, and every county will know at once, as soon as the census is published, how many members it will be entitled to.

Until the next census, Allegheny county, under the new Constitution, will be entitled to four Senators, and the county will be divided into four districts, each district electing one. These districts must be as nearly equal in population as possible. At the annual election next Fall, Allegheny county will be entitled to elect two Senators, each to serve for two years, Mr. Anderson holding over. At the general election in 1876, four Senators will be elected in this county from separate districts; those elected from districts having even numbers will be elected for two years, and those from districts with odd numbers, four years. The term of the Senate is four years, and the term of the House two years, so that there will be an election for members of the Senate and House only every second year.

Allegheny county will be entitled to eleven members of the House, and the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will be entitled to be in separate districts. The city of Pittsburgh will be entitled to four members, possibly five, and if only four, they may be all elected on one general ticket, or the city may be divided into single districts, as the people may desire, or the General Assembly may dictate. The city of Allegheny will be entitled to two members in her own right. The remaining members for the county will be elected from single districts, or the county may be divided into two districts.

The Legislature which assembles next January, if the new Constitution is adopted, will have many important duties to perform, among which is the new apportionment, and the elections to come off next November will be more than ordinarily interesting. Let us hope that the people will take care to select able and intelligent men to the General Assembly, to pass general laws to carry out the important reforms devised by the new Constitution.

If you will bear with me still further, I will consider in my next some of the very important changes in the article on Legislation.

D. W. WHITE.

SEWICKLEY, Nov. 28, 1873.

Letter of Hon. Wayne MacVeigh—The Benefits of the New Constitution Stated—"The Nine Millions Bill."

There is not, probably, a lawyer in the State, who has a better reputation for ability, than Hon. Wayne MacVeigh. He was selected by President Grant as our Minister at Constantinople, and since his return has been actively occupied with his large legal practice in this State. As a member of the Constitutional Convention, he wielded a large influence, by his ability and eloquence. In response to the request of several leading citizens of Chester county, he gives his views on the new Constitution, and reasons why it should be adopted. The concluding portion of this letter is as follows:

One of the recent legislative scandals in this State was the attempt to divert the securities of the sinking fund from their legitimate purpose by the act known as "The Nine Millions Bill," and there have been rumors ever since that the purpose was only postponed and not abandoned. However excellent may have been the motives of the projectors of that enterprise, it is not denied that it produced a most unfortunate impression upon the minds of the tax-payers of the State, and that it was our duty to give adequate guarantees against any repetition of it. The Convention, therefore, affixed the broad seal of the Constitution so distinctly upon the doors of the Sinking Fund that no penny of its contents can ever be diverted from the payment of the public debt.

For many years a suspicion has existed, however unfounded it may have been, that pardons were improperly obtained. Sometimes political consideration is were supposed to have secured the release of dangerous criminals, and occasionally it was whispered, especially in the large cities, that mercy could be bought with money. A remedy was needed alike in the interest of the Executive office, whose dignity was compromised, and of the public justice, the reformatory influence of whose punishments was paralyzed by this suspicion. The Convention, therefore, constituted a Court of Pardons, whose procedure is to be public, and the reasons for whose action are to be in writing, as a protection to the people on the one hand and to the Governor on the other.

The purity of our elections has of late years been vehemently and frequently assailed, especially in the cities and in the mining districts. There has been, indeed, virtually a judicial decision that a recent election in Luzerne county was only a carnival of force and fraud, and the assertion is frequently heard from the cities that the people are without protection, that their votes will be fairly received and fairly counted. Such a condition of public opinion is fraught with the gravest peril to the public peace, for a general belief in an unpolluted ballot box is the very corner stone on which American democracy must rest. The Convention, therefore, secured to each qualified voter the right to vote once, and once only, and to have that one vote counted as he cast it, without any admixture of fraudulent ballots.

In early American history the legislative department of our governments, State and national, consisted of two houses only, the Senate and House of Representatives. Of late years it is alleged that that department has required three houses for the transaction of business—the Senate, the House of Representatives and the Lobby. Whatever else the Convention failed to accomplish, even its most strenuous opponents must admit that the time has come to write these words over the entrance to our legislative halls: "The offence of corrupt solicitation of members of the General Assembly and any occupation or practice of such solicitation, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment."

The evils of special legislation have been long known and universally admitted. If "The New Consitution" did nothing but protect Pennsylvania from such wretched, petty and foolish legislation as has disgraced her and filled her statute-books for the last fifteen years, it would deserve the support of all who cherish a sincere regard for her good name. The magnitude of the evil can be measurably appreciated by remembering that under the present system no one legislator has practically any right to interfere with the special legislation of any other member, however gross its absurdity or however crude its language. Whoever can secure an election to the Legislature is entitled to clothe his whim, his ignorance or his interest in the solemn form of law, "in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." That an end should be put to such practices, all men are agreed. The Convention, therefore, by elaborate and careful provisions, virtually prohibited all special legislation in the future.

The methods, as well as the subjects of legislation, have become in later years a fruitful source of injury to the public service. Some of the scenes enacted in the closing days of American Legislatures at recent sessions have not been calculated to add to the popular confidence in representative bodies. The passage of hundreds of bills in a day, the alterations of bills by the clerks, the reading of bills by their titles, the enactment of laws in manuscript, the frequent suspensions of the rules, and the confusion and disorder preceding the final adjournment, have all powerfully tended to degrade the law-making power in the public estimation, and as an inevitable consequence, to weaken that respect for law which so greatly assists in Anglo-Saxon communities to hold society together. The Convention, therefore, required every bill to be examined by a proper committee, printed, read at length on three different days, and approved by votes recorded on the journals.

The growth of private corporations in this country has almost entirely taken place in the last twenty years, and for the last half of that time it has been repeatedly alleged that corporate wealth and influences were gradually assuming to govern the country by debauching the officials. The exposures in the last Congress and in several State Legislatures also gave importance to the warnings of students of our politics that unless limitations upon the power of corporations were soon placed in our organic laws, American liberty would be exposed to the danger of the ownership by purchase of the balance of power in our legislative assemblies. Such a conviction, whether true or false, unless dispelled, would soon erect a barrier in the pathway of the public service over which no man who prized his honor and his self-respect could hope to pass. The old idea of absolute fidelity to the State which has always been assumed as the very basis of public life, would be supplanted by the idea of fidelity to self in its lowest and most degrading form—a result which would be equally fatal to the character of legislators and to the true interests of the corporations themselves. The Convention, therefore, absolutely prohibited legislative grants of special privileges to them.

Railways are recognized as the great monopoly of modern civilization, and the private corporations controlling them therefore required separate consideration. They wield an imperial power; for the people are entirely dependent upon them for the transportation of their persons and property, and it is very clear that either they must be subordinate to the Government, or the Government will soon be subordinate to them. It was asserted that the power to build up or pull down communities, industries and individuals, was too absolute to allow them to exercise it without control, as by a skillful adaptation of rates, drawbacks and privileges, they could discriminate at pleasure to gratify the preferences, the prejudices, or the interests of their managers and directors. These alleged dangers were carefully considered in immediate connection with the great and indisputable benefits which railway corporations had conferred upon the country in the past, and were expected to confer upon it in the future, and in full view of the rights which had become vested in them under the laws of the land. The Convention, therefore, enacted a "Free Railroad Law," denied the right of consolidation to companies owning parallel or competing lines, and annulled all special rates, privileges or advantages whatever, whether to individuals, communities, or corporations.

Such, in my judgment, are the chief merits of the new Constitution. It saves the sinking fund to the tax-payers; it removes from the pardoning power every suspicion of improper motives; it furnishes ample protection to the ballot-box; it does all in its power to destroy the lobby; it abolishes special legislation; it endeavors to preserve the dignity of the Legislature by orderly procedure; it closes a source of alleged corruption by preventing legislative grants to particular corporations; it refuses to impair the usefulness or infringe the rights of railway companies, but it reforms their abuses with an unsparing hand, limits them to the objects of their creation, and clothes the right of the people to use them without unjust discrimination, with the inviolable sanctions of the fundamental law.

KEYSTONE BREVITIES.

MR. L. A. W. PILE, of Chester, Chester county, distributes two hundred loaves of bread every Saturday to the deserving poor of that borough.

JOHN TILLEY, tired of life, took a pistol on Monday and shot himself through the face, in Lancaster, on Monday. John will die from his injuries.

A FEW days ago Wm. L. Oliver, of East Finley township, Washington county, killed a calf, six months and three days old, which cleaned three hundred and forty pounds.

THERE will be a meeting in the Court House, in Washington, on Monday evening, December 8th, for the purpose of discussing the merits and demerits of the new Constitution.

HON. GEO. V. LAWRENCE will address the citizens of Cecil township, Washington county, on the adoption of the new Constitution, in the school house at Venice, on Tuesday, Dec. 9th, at one o'clock.

SUNDAY morning last, while three persons were descending the slope at Wadlinger's Colliery, Hecklersville, near Pottsville, for some cause unknown they signaled the engineer to stop. He did so. When the start was again ordered, the rope stuck fast, and a good deal of slack accumulated, so that when the start really was affected with a jerk, the spreader chain broke, and the wagon ran to the bottom. Thomas Hardin, of Hecklersville, was hurt so badly that he died in two hours; Thomas Morris, of Thomaston, had his knee knocked out of joint, and was severely injured; while a young fellow named Price, of Minersville, was only slightly injured.

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or bubonocele is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1863.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, $776,251 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. R. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John B. Bailey.

HARD TIMES.

Save time, money and labor by buying your
TOILET ARTICLES,
COMBS,
HAIR BRUSHES,
SOAPS,
PERFUMERY, &c.,
At headquarters,
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

The most elegant, chaste and refined selection of Toilet goods in the city, most suitable to the times, at all prices so as to meet the wants of the poor as well as the rich. Call and see for yourself.

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard
SCALES.
Warehouses and Mill Trucks, Thompson's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
58 Wood street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

Dec. 3.—WEDNESDAY.—Dec. 3.

WM. SEMPLE

AT 18¾ CENTS.

Heavy Black Alpacas,

Newly Opened.

AT 31 AND 37½ CENTS.

Heavy Black Poplins,

Extra Weight and Lustre.

At 25c, Black Alpacas, superior weight and color.
At 30c, Black Alpacas, superior weight and color.
At 35c, Black Alpacas, superior weight and color.
At 40, 50 and 62½c, Black Alpacas, superior weight and color.
At 25, 30 and 37½c, Colored Poplins.

AT 8c, 10c AND 12½c.

Fancy Dress Goods.

Satteens and Serges,

All the new shades—extra value.

BLACK SILKS,

Extra Value.

Velveteens at 70c. Black Waterproof at 75c.
Black, Blue and Gold Mixed Waterproofs.

Every department full and complete to which the attention of our customers is respectfully invited, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

CARD.

The reduction in values that has taken place within the last few weeks in all kinds of Dry Goods has been enormous; prices of everything both in Foreign and Domestic Goods have declined so much that goods are selling today at much lower prices than ever before in the history of the dry goods trade.

We are pleased to announce to our customers and friends that we have fortunately been able to take advantage of the decline in the Eastern markets, and have purchased very largely at the reduced prices, and are now prepared to offer, and are now offering some of the most decided bargains that have ever been offered in this market. Our largely increased sales for the last few weeks convince us that the public appreciate our endeavors to furnish them GOODS AT LOW PRICES. That we are offering the bargains that we represent all who favor us with a call will be convinced of. Our stock is unusually full and complete. The Goods are all new and fresh, and the prices at least thirty per cent. lower than the goods have been sold within the last ten years. We are determined to move our immense stock as rapidly as possible, and will make prices that cannot fail to do it.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,

AND

Nos. 172 and 174

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Use the PEERLESS WRINGER.

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H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARDS' BREAD

PLASTER.

200 bbls best Eastern Calcined Plaster.
Soda Ash—80 casks, best brand.
Spar—200 bbls No. 1 in store.
Black Lead—10 casks in store.
Arsenic—20 kegs, Garland's.
Manganese—10 bbls best brand.
For sale by
Pittsburgh, Sept. 9, 1873. J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water St.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES

AT

WM. SEMPLE

At 12½c, Barred Flannels.
At 18¾c, Heavy Gray Twilled Flannel.
At 25c, Yard wide Country Flannel.

Heavy Country Flannels,

Rob Roy Flannels,
Opera Flannels, Blue Flannels.

At 6¼c, Good Prints,
At 8¾c, the Best Calicos.
Table Linens—cheap,
Good Bargains in Cloths,

Cassimeres and Jeans,

Blankets, Coverlets, Shawls,
Cloaks, Sacques and

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Sheetings, Muslins, Crist, Towels,
Tickings, Checks, Table Damasks, Cloths,
Napkins, Shirt Fronts, &c., &c.

CARPETS, DRUGGETS, OIL CLOTHS,

And a full and complete stock of

Housekeeping Goods

AT POPULAR PRICES AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

128 B. & B. 128.

We beg to announce daily arrivals of

EXTRA BARGAINS

IN ALL KINDS OF

DRY GOODS.

BLACK ALPACAS

50 cents, 15c per yard less than value.

CHOICE NEW DRESS FABRICS.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK

English Walking Jackets,

At $6, $8.50, $10, and up to $28.

NEW DOLMANS,

$14.00 up to $45.00.

New Double Cape Cloaks.

SHAWLS,

At $2.25 and 3.25—very superior value.

New Extra Fine Ottoman Shawls,

At $10.00—former price 15.00.

BLACK SATIN QUILTED SKIRTS,

At $2.00—a decided bargain.

BOGGS & BUHL

128 Federal St.

ALLEGHENY.

ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE—Permitting W. H. Cullers to erect a frame building.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That W. H. Cullers be and he is hereby authorized to erect a frame building on Fayette street, between Chartiers street and Beaver avenue, 5th ward, for use as a wash and blacksmith shop.

SEC. 2. That so much of any Ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, this 25th day of November, A. D. 1873.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.

Attest: R. T. WHITE,
Clerk of Select Council.

WM. H. GRAHAM,
President of Common Council pro tem.

Attest: R. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. dec

AN ORDINANCE — Granting James Simpson permission to erect a one story frame building to be used as a store room.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That James Simpson be and he is hereby authorized to erect a one story frame building on Jackson street, to be used as a store room.

SEC. 2. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this 25th day of November, A. D. 1873.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.

Attest: R. T. WHITE,
Clerk of Select Council.

WM. H. GRAHAM,
President of Common Council pro tem.

Attest: ROBT. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. dec4

AN ORDINANCE—Permitting Alexander Chambers to erect a carpenter shop.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That Alexander Chambers be and he is hereby authorized to erect a frame carpenter shop on Faulkner alley, 5th ward.

SEC. 2. That so much of any Ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this 25th day of November, A. D. 1873.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.

Attest—R. T. WHITE,
Clerk of Select Council.

WM. H. GRAHAM,
President of Common Council pro tem.

Attest—ROBERT DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. dec4

AN ORDINANCE — Permitting Wm. McKinney to erect a frame stable.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That Wm. McKinney be and he is hereby authorized to erect a frame stable on Saw Mill alley, 4th ward.

SEC. 2. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, this 25th day of November, A. D. 1873.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.

Attest: R. T. WHITE,
Clerk of Select Council.

WM. H. GRAHAM,
President of Common Council pro tem.

Attest: R. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. dec4

AN ORDINANCE — Permitting Wm. Wade to erect a frame stable.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That Wm. Wade be and he is hereby authorized to erect a frame stable on lot No. 218 Warner street, 4th ward.

SEC. 2. That so much of any ordinances as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this 25th day of November, A. D. 1873.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.

Attest: R. T. WHITE,
Clerk of Select Council.

WM. H. GRAHAM,
President of Common Council pro tem.

Attest: R. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. dec4

STEAMSHIPS.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
EUROPE.

A. M. BARR,

143 Smithfield Street,

Agent for Inman, White Star, National, Guion State Line and Allan Line of steamers. Passage taken by either of the above lines, sailing twice a week to and from New York and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown each way. Drafts issued on England, Ireland, Scotland, and all the principal towns in Europe from £1 and upward.

Packages sent promptly to any part of Europe. Foreign Gold and Silver bought. Collections promptly made.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturday until 9 P. M. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention. oc22

LEGAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at No. 1893, December Term, 1873, application was made to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county for a charter of incorporation by the NATIONA MUSICAL SOCIETY, and that the same will be granted at the next term unless exceptions are filed in proper time.

JOSEPH ROSS, Prothonotary.

Mackeown, Thompson & Co.
Successors to W. MACKEOWN & BRO.,
WHOLESALE
Drugs and Oils,
195 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se26-MWF

NEW MALAGA GRAPES—VERY Choice—just received and for sale by the pound, at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and 9th streets.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS

AT LOW PRICES

AT

WM. SEMPLE

Felt Skirts, Balmoral Skirts at $8.
Felt Suits, extra cheap.
Men's Gloves, Boys' Gloves,
Ladies' Gloves, Misses Gloves,
Hosiery, Leggins, Bibbons, Flowers,
Hats, Bonnets, Ruching, Handkerchiefs,
White Silk Neck-kerchiefs, Bonnet Velvets
Ruffings, Embroideries, Edgings,
Laces, Trimmings, Fringes,
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hoods.

Perfumery, Toilet Sets, Fancy Goods,
Notions, Toys, Chamber Setts,
Coal Hods—fancy, Dust Pans,
Dust Brushes, Crumb Pans,
and Brushes, Hair Brushes,
Cloth Brushes, Blacking
Brushes, Soaps
Fancy Goods of
every description.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furs.

AT LOW PRICES

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

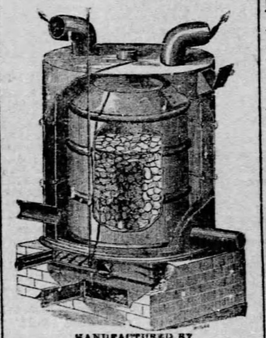
165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE

FIERY FURNACE,



MANUFACTURED BY

Graff, Hugus & Co.,

ALSO,
MILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

206 and 208 Liberty Street

L. H. SM

CONSTITUTION.

NEW CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of the 4th Section of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution," approved the 11th day of April, A. D. 1872.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and humbly invoking His guidance, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare that—

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

SEC. 2. All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience, and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

SEC. 4. No person shall be disqualified to hold any office of trust or profit under this Commonwealth, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth.

SEC. 5. Elections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 6. Trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

SEC. 7. The printing press shall be free to every person who may undertake to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of Government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the inestimable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. No conviction shall be had in any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information where the fact that such publication was not maliciously or negligently made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury; and in all indictments for libels the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SEC. 8. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures, and no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, subscribed to by the affiant.

SEC. 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecutions by indictment or information a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty or property unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

SEC. 10. No person shall for any indictable offense be prosecuted against criminality, by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court, for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offense be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use without authority of law, and without just compensation being first made or secured.

SEC. 11. All courts shall be open, and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy in due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the Commonwealth in such manner, in such courts, and in such cases as the Legislature may by law direct.

SEC. 12. No power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the Legislature or by its authority.

SEC. 13. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

SEC. 14. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

SEC. 15. No commission of oyer and terminer or jail delivery shall be issued.

SEC. 16. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. No EX POST FACTO law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making irrevocable any grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

SEC. 18. No person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the Legislature.

SEC. 19. No attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the Commonwealth, the estate of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death, and if any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

SEC. 20. The citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the power of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance.

SEC. 21. The right of citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves and the State shall not be questioned.

SEC. 22. No standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the Legislature, and the military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 23. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 24. The Legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than during good behavior.

SEC. 25. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

SEC. 26. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE II.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SECTION 1. The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. Members of the General Assembly shall be chosen at the general election every second year. Their term of service shall begin on the first day of December next after their election. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in either House, the presiding officer thereof shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years and Representatives for a term of two years.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock noon, on the first Tuesday of January in every second year, and at other times when convened by the Governor, but shall hold no adjourned annual session after the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. In case of a vacancy in the office of United States Senator, or Governor of this Commonwealth, in the recess of the two houses by proclamation on notice not exceeding sixty days to fill the same.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be at least twenty-five years of age, and Representatives twenty-one years of age. They shall have been citizens and inhabitants of the State four years, and inhabitants of the respective districts one year before their election (unless absent on the business of the United States or of this State), and shall reside in their respective districts during their terms of service.

SEC. 6. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth, and no member of Congress or other person holding any office (except of attorney-at-law or in the militia) under the United States of this Commonwealth shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. No person hereafter convicted of embezzlement of public moneys, bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or capable of holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 8. The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever, whether for services upon committee or otherwise. No member of either house shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary or mileage, under any law passed during such term.

SEC. 9. The Senate shall, at the beginning and close of each regular session, and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members President pro tempore, who shall perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor in any case of absence or disability of that officer, and whenever the said office of Lieutenant Governor shall be vacant. The House of Representatives shall elect one of its members as Speaker. Each House shall choose its other officers, and shall judge of the election and qualifications of its members.

SEC. 10. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

SEC. 11. Each House shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence, to enforce obedience to its process, to protect its members against violence, or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for the Legislature of a free State. A member expelled for corruption shall not thereafter be eligible to either House, and punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar an indictment for the same offense.

SEC. 12. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journal.

SEC. 13. The sessions of each house and of committees of the whole shall be open unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

SEC. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 15. The members of the General Assembly shall in all cases, except treason, felony, violation of their oath of office, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 16. The State shall be divided into fifty Senatorial districts of compact and contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as may be, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator. Each county containing one or more times the population entitled to one Senator for each ratio, and to an additional Senator for a surplus of population exceeding three-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio. Where the adjoining counties are each entitled to one or more Senators, when such county may be assigned a Senator on less than four-fifths, and exceeding one-half of a ratio, and no county shall be divided unless entitled to two or more Senators. No city or county shall be entitled to separate representation exceeding one-sixth of the whole number of Senators. No ward, borough, or township shall be divided in the formation of a district. The Senatorial ratio shall be ascertained by dividing the whole population of the State by the number fifty.

SEC. 17. The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties, on a ratio obtained by dividing the population of the State as ascertained by the most recent United States census by two hundred. Every county containing less than five ratios shall have one representative for every full ratio, and an additional representative when the surplus exceeds half a ratio; but each county shall have at least one representative. Every county containing five ratios or more shall have one representative for every full ratio. Every city containing a population entitled to a ratio shall elect separately its proportion of the representatives allotted to the county in which it is located. Every city entitled to more than four representatives, and every county having over one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall be divided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, each district to elect its proportion of representatives according to its population, but no district shall elect more than four representatives.

SEC. 18. The General Assembly at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, and immediately after each United States decennial census, shall apportion the Senatorial and Representative districts aforesaid by the provisions of the two next preceding sections.

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATION.

SECTION 1. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either house as to change its original purpose.

SEC. 2. No bill shall be considered unless referred to a committee, returned therefrom, and printed for the use of the members.

SEC. 3. No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

SEC. 4. Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each house; all amendments made thereto shall be printed for the use of the members before the final vote is taken on the bill, and no bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each house to constitute a quorum be voting in the affirmative.

SEC. 5. No amendment to bills by one house shall be concurred in by the other, except by a vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against the same entered on the journal thereof; and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either house only by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against the same entered on the journal thereof.

SEC. 6. No law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended or conferred, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law:

Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens;

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs or school districts;

Changing the names of persons and places;

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases;

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys;

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing rivers forming boundaries between this and any other State;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys;

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards or public grounds not of the State;

Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children;

Locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines;

Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters;

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting;

Granting divorces;

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts;

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts;

Changing the law of descent or succession;

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of the debts or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;

Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables;

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes;

Fixing the rate of interest;

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment;

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the Treasury;

Exempting property from taxation;

Regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing;

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof;

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track, or any similar right, or amending existing laws of that character for such purposes;

Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law, but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed.

Nor shall any law passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same and give the relief asked for.

SEC. 8. No local or special bill shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or the thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall be at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the General Assembly of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law; the evidence of such notice having been published, shall be exhibited in the General Assembly before such act shall be passed.

SEC. 9. The presiding officer of each House shall, in the presence of the House over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the General Assembly, after their titles have been publicly read immediately before signing, and the fact of signing shall be entered on the journals.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employes of each House, and no payment shall be made from the State Treasury, or by any way authorized to any person, except to an acting officer or employe elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

SEC. 11. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, employee, agent or contractor, after services shall have been rendered or contract made, nor providing for the payment of any claim against the Commonwealth, without previous authority of law.

SEC. 12. All stationery, printing, paper, and fuel, used in the legislative and other departments of government shall be furnished, and the printing, binding, and distributing of the laws, journals, department reports, and all other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meetings of the General Assembly and its committees, shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder below such maximum price and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law; no member or officer of any department of the government shall be in any way interested in such contracts, and all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer.

SEC. 13. No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment.

SEC. 14. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills.

SEC. 15. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and for public schools; all other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject.

SEC. 16. No money shall be paid out of the Treasury except upon appropriations made by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officers in pursuance thereof.

SEC. 17. No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the State, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house.

SEC. 18. No appropriations except for pensions or gratuities for military services shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association.

SEC. 19. The General Assembly may make appropriations of money to institutions wherein the widows of soldiers are supported or assisted or the orphans of soldiers are maintained and educated; but such appropriation shall be applied exclusively to the support of such widows and orphans.

SEC. 20. The General Assembly shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise or interfere with any municipal improvement, money, property or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or perform any municipal function whatever.

SEC. 21. No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for the injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe, for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted; no act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided.

SEC. 22. No act of the General Assembly shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators, guardians, or other trustees, in the bonds or stock of any private corporation, and such acts now existing are avoided, saving investments heretofore made.

SEC. 23. The power to change the venue in civil and criminal cases shall be vested in the courts, to be exercised in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 24. No obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation, held or owned by the Commonwealth, shall ever be exchanged, transferred, remitted, postponed, or in any way diminished by the General Assembly, nor shall such liability or obligation be released, except by payment thereof into the State Treasury.

SEC. 25. When the General Assembly shall be convened in special session, there shall be no legislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the Governor, calling such session.

SEC. 26. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

SEC. 27. No State office shall be continued or created for the inspection or measuring of any merchandise, manufacture or commodity, but any county or municipality may appoint such officers when authorized by law.

SEC. 28. No law changing the location of the capital of the State shall be valid until the same shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at a general election, and ratified and approved by them.

SEC. 29. A member of the General Assembly who shall solicit, demand or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, from any company, corporation, or person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, thing of value or emolument, or of pecuniary advantage, or promise thereof, for his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or with an understanding, expressed or implied, that his vote or official action shall be in any way influenced thereby, or who shall offer or consent to pay such money or other advantage, matter, or thing aforesaid for another, as the consideration of his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or shall give or withhold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter, or thing to another, shall be held guilty of bribery within the meaning of this Constitution, and shall incur the disabilities provided thereby for said offense, and such additional punishment as is or shall be provided by law.

SEC. 30. Any person who shall directly, or indirectly, offer, give, or promise any money, or thing of value, testimonial, privilege, or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer or member of the General Assembly, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 31. The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the General Assembly or of public officers of the State, or of any municipal division thereof, and any occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers, to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 32. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judicial proceeding, against any person who may be charged with having committed the offense of bribery, or corrupt solicitation, or practices of solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony, and any person convicted of either of the offences aforesaid, shall, as part of the punishment therefor, be disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit, or from voting at any election in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 33. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the General Assembly shall disclose the fact to the House of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon.

ARTICLE IV.

THE EXECUTIVE.

SECTION 1. The Executive Department of this Commonwealth shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEC. 2. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; he shall be chosen on the day of the general election by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall vote for Representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government directed to the Speaker of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor, but if two or more be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both Houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee, to be selected from both Houses of the General Assembly, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall hold his office during four years from the third Tuesday of January next ensuing his election, and shall not be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term.

SEC. 4. A Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen at the same time, in the same manner, for the same term, and subject to the same provisions as the Governor. He shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

SEC. 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor except a citizen of the United States who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been seven years next preceding his election an inhabitant of the State, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 6. No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States or this State shall exercise the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 7. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Commonwealth, and of the Militia, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

SEC. 8. He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in offices to which he may appoint during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill;

If the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy.

But in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for such office shall be held at the second succeeding general election;

In acting on Executive nominations, the Senate shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 9. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations of sentence and pardons, except in cases of impeachment, but no pardon shall be granted, nor sentence commuted, except upon the recommendation in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General and Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing upon due public notice and in open session, and such recommendation, with the reasons therefor at length, shall be recorded and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 10. He may require information in writing from the officers of the Executive Department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 11. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge expedient.

SEC. 12. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly, and in case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months; he shall take care to convene the Senate in extraordinary session, by proclamation, for the transaction of executive business.

SEC. 13. In case of the death, conviction or impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation or other disability of the Governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

SEC. 14. In case of a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor, or when the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached by the House of Representatives, or shall be unable to exercise the duties of his office, the powers, duties and emoluments thereof for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the President PRO TEMPORE of the Senate; and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall in like manner become Governor if a vacancy or disability shall happen in the office of Governor; his seat as Senator shall become vacant whenever he shall become Governor, and shall be filled by election as any other vacancy in the senate.

SEC. 15. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which, likewise, it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, it shall be a law; but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same, with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and give notice thereof by public proclamation within thirty days after such adjournment.

SEC. 16. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriation disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the executive veto.

SEC. 17. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside upon the trial of any contested election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, and shall decide questions regarding the admissibility of evidence, and shall, upon request of the committee, pronounce his opinion upon other questions of law involved in the trial. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall exercise the duties of their respective offices until their successors shall be duly qualified.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keep a record of all official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and, when required, lay the same, with all papers, minutes and vouchers relating thereto, before either branch of the General Assembly, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined upon him by law.

SEC. 19. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Surveyor General, subject to such changes as shall be made by law. He shall report to the Legislature at each session, and shall discharge such duties relating to corporations, to the charitable institutions, the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, mineral, timber and other material interests of the State as may be prescribed by law. He shall annually, and at such other times as may be required by law, make report to the General Assembly.

SEC. 20. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Superintendent of Common Schools, subject to such changes as shall be made by law.

SEC. 21. The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years, of the Auditor General, three years, and of the State Treasurer, two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Secretary for General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

SEC. 22. The present Great Seal of Pennsylvania shall be the seal of the State.

All commissions shall be in the name and by authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be sealed with the State seal and signed by the Governor.

ARTICLE V.

THE JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in the Supreme Court, in courts of common pleas, courts of oyer and terminer, and general jail delivery, courts of quarter sessions of the peace, orphan's courts, magistrates' courts, and in such other courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at large. They shall hold their offices for the term of twenty-one years, if they so long behave themselves well, but shall not be again eligible. The judge whose commission shall first expire shall be chief justice, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be chief justice.

SEC. 3. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend over the State, and the judges thereof shall, by virtue of their offices, be justices of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery in the several counties; they shall have original jurisdiction in all cases of injunction, and where a corporation is a party defendant, of habeas corpus, of MANDAMUS to courts of inferior jurisdiction; and of QUO WARRANTO as to all officers of the Commonwealth whose jurisdiction extends over the whole State, but shall not have any other original jurisdiction; they shall have appellate jurisdiction by appeal CERTIORARI or writ of error in all cases, as is now or may hereafter be provided by law.

SEC. 4. Until otherwise directed by law, the courts of common pleas shall continue as at present established, except as herein changed, not more than four counties shall, at any time, be included in one judicial district organized for the election of judges.

SEC. 5. Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law, and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges, as the business of the said districts may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into districts of compact and contiguous territory, in such manner as the Court of Quarter Sessions of the city or county in which the same are located may direct; but districts in cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants shall be divided by the Courts of Quarter Sessions having jurisdiction therein whenever at the next preceding election more than two hundred and fifty votes shall have been polled therein; and other election districts whenever the court of the proper county shall be of opinion that the convenience of the electors and the public interests will be promoted thereby.

SEC. 6. The judges of the Supreme Court, during their continuance in office, shall reside within this Commonwealth; and the other judges, during their continuance in office, shall reside within the districts for which they shall be respectively elected.

SEC. 7. The Supreme Court shall have power to issue writs of error, certiorari and all other writs and process returnable to the Supreme Court, or any of the judges thereof, and to grant writs of habeas corpus, and to make such rules as may be necessary for the government of its own proceedings, and the proceedings of the other courts of this Commonwealth, and to assign the judges of the Supreme Court to the circuits.

SEC. 8. The Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at large. They shall hold their offices for the term of twenty-one years, if they so long behave themselves well, but shall not be again eligible. The judge whose commission shall first expire shall be chief justice, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be chief justice.

SEC. 9. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend over the State, and the judges thereof shall, by virtue of their offices, be justices of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery in the several counties; they shall have original jurisdiction in all cases of injunction, and where a corporation is a party defendant, of habeas corpus, of MANDAMUS to courts of inferior jurisdiction; and of QUO WARRANTO as to all officers of the Commonwealth whose jurisdiction extends over the whole State, but shall not have any other original jurisdiction; they shall have appellate jurisdiction by appeal CERTIORARI or writ of error in all cases, as is now or may hereafter be provided by law.

SEC. 10. Until otherwise directed by law, the courts of common pleas shall continue as at present established, except as herein changed, not more than four counties shall, at any time, be included in one judicial district organized for the election of judges.

SEC. 11. Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law, and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges, as the business of the said districts may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into districts of compact and contiguous territory, in such manner as the Court of Quarter Sessions of the city or county in which the same are located may direct; but districts in cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants shall be divided by the Courts of Quarter Sessions having jurisdiction therein whenever at the next preceding election more than two hundred and fifty votes shall have been polled therein; and other election districts whenever the court of the proper county shall be of opinion that the convenience of the electors and the public interests will be promoted thereby.

SEC. 12. All elections by persons in a representative capacity shall be VIVA VOCE.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence or lost it by reason of his absence while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board or any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall not be arrested upon days of election and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace, and in cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, appointment, or employment in or under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission, or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public, and persons in the militia service of the State, nor shall any election officer be eligible to any office then to be filled at an election at which he shall be an officer, nor shall any subordinate municipal or local offices below the grade of select councils be filled by persons holding any of the offices aforesaid.

SEC. 16. The Courts of Common Pleas of the several counties of the Commonwealth shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to appoint overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers, and to make report to the court as may be required; such appointments to be made by the court in a city or county, upon petition of five citizens, lawful voters of such election district, setting forth that such appointment is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of elections; appointees shall be citizens voters in an election district, shall be residents therein, and shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards, and in each case members of different political parties; whenever the members of an election board shall differ in opinion, the overseers, if they shall be agreed thereon, shall decide the question of difference; in appointing overseers of election, all the law judges of the proper court, able to act at the time, shall confer in the appointments made.

SEC. 17. The trial and determination of contested elections of electors of President and Vice President, members of the General Assembly, and of all public officers, whether State, judicial, municipal, or local, shall be by the courts of law, or by one or more of the law judges thereof; the General Assembly shall, by general law, designate the courts and judges by whom the several classes of election contests shall be tried, and regulate the manner of trial and all matters incident thereto; but no such law assigning jurisdiction, or regulating its exercise, shall apply to any contest arising out of an election held before its passage.

ARTICLE IX.

TAXATION AND FINANCE.

SECTION 1. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

SEC. 2. All laws exempting property from taxation, other than the property above enumerated, shall be void.

SEC. 3. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the State shall be a party.

SEC. 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at any one time one million of dollars.

SEC. 5. All laws authorizing the borrowing of money by and on behalf of the State shall specify the purpose for which the money so borrowed is to be used, and the money so borrowed shall be used for the purpose specified and no other.

SEC. 6. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation, or association, nor shall the Commonwealth become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township or incorporated district to become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation, or to obtain or appropriate money for or to loan its credit to any corporation, association, institution or individual.

SEC. 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality, or incorporated district except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding seven per centum upon such assessed valuation of property without the assent of the electors thereof, at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law, but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum upon the assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum in the aggregate at any one time upon such valuation.

SEC. 9. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt of any county, city, borough or township, unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SEC. 10. Any county, township, school district, or other municipality incurring any indebtedness, shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal thereof within thirty years.

SEC. 11. To provide for the payment of the present State debt and any additional debt contracted as herein provided, the Legislature shall continue and maintain the sinking fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the said sinking fund shall consist of the proceeds of the sale of public works or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of the sale of any stocks owned by the Commonwealth, together with other funds and revenues that may be designated

HOME NEWS.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Sidonian, at New York; Hammonia, at Havre.

Ninth Ward, Allegheny—Citizens' Ticket.

The following citizens' ticket has been nominated in the Ninth ward, Allegheny:

SELECT COUNCIL—David Davis, Jr.
COMMON COUNCIL—Joseph Drexler, John Wittmer.
ASSESSOR—Michael Woods.
SCHOOL DIRECTORS—Charles Cummings, William Hartman, George Barclay.
JUDGES OF ELECTION—John Richards.
POOR DIRECTOR—Cyrus Hutchison.
CONSTABLE—David E. Jones.

Letters Held for Postage, December 3d.

Mrs. Thomas M. Bayard, Robella, Pa., 1c; Barrows, Savoy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 1c; Commissions of Patents, Washington, D. C., 6c; Jno. D. Corey, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; C. E. Davis, Alexandria, Pa., 2c; Mr. Douglass, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; James McKee, Loretta, Pa., 3c; Phillips and Mittensney, Buchanan, Pa., 3c. Secretary of Treasury, Washington, D. C., 2c; Miss L. Smith, Robella, Pa., 1c; George K. Steele, Miss Hazelhart, 3c; A. Stanish, Beaver Falls, Pa., 3c; R. C. Walker, Helena, Pa., 1c.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Sad Death of a Former Pittsburgher.

A telegram was received here on Monday last from Bayan Sara, stating that Mr. Daniel Ferry, formerly of this city, was dangerously injured by being crushed between two boats at that place. Mrs. Ferry, who has been on a visit here, in company with her brother, Dr. Treacy, left on Monday evening for Bayou Sara. A later telegram was received yesterday afternoon, conveying the sad intelligence of Mr. Ferry's death. Mr. Ferry was much loved and respected by a wide circle of friends in this city, who will be pained to hear of his untimely end. His remains will be brought here for interment.

The Mansfield Fire—Losses and Insurance.

The fire in Mansfield on Tuesday night commenced in the two-story frame building occupied by Stewart & Cooke as a general store, and by Prof. J. J. Snodgrass. Messrs. S. & C. owned the building and stock. They lose about sixteen thousand dollars, which is fully covered by insurance. Prof. Snodgrass loses three hundred dollars in books. No insurance. The two-story frame store and dwelling of W. H. Brown, and occupied by Robert Christy, was damaged in all about one thousand dollars worth, which is covered by insurance. The two-story brick dwelling and stable of Rev. James Mills was totally destroyed. Loss seven thousand dollars; covered by insurance. J. C. Bedell's two-story brick dwelling and frame stable, which were occupied by Mr. Stewart, were damaged about two hundred dollars, which is covered by insurance.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

Once more we are called upon to record the death of a very prominent citizen, Col. John S. Krepps.

After a lingering sickness of two years, with that awful disease—consumption, he departed this life on last Friday at 9.20 A. M. He was a man of great ambition and seemed very desirous to live. This Fall one year ago he accompanied by his wife went to St. Augustine, Florida, and spent the winter, thinking perhaps the warmer climate might possibly benefit his health. He returned in May not much improved. He was connected with the Fayette County Agricultural Society, and took great interest in all the exhibitions given. The last one, which was given in September, he was unable to attend. He was confined to his bed but a few weeks, although failing rapidly, he would not give up, until almost the end. He expressed no fear of death; to an intimate friend the day before his death, the only thing he regretted was the leaving of many dear and good friends. During his prolonged sickness, the untiring devotion on the part of his wife was remarkable, and could not have been excelled. Every attention that could be rendered was given, nothing left undone that would add to his comfort or pleasure. What great satisfaction to bereaved friends to know that nothing was neglected. We would not forget to notice the many kindnesses, that were made manifest by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Many visited him during his sickness, and every one seemed interested in regard to his welfare. His remains were interred in the Brownsville cemetery on Sunday afternoon, and a large concourse of people followed his remains to their last resting place. He leaves a wife and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his death. The sympathies of the public are most sincerely tendered to the bereaved widow.

"VIVA."

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Man's Legs Cut Off by a Train of Cars.

Last evening about half past seven o'clock, a man named Thomas Deatty, met with a terrible accident at the Fort Wayne crossing on Penn avenue between Tenth and Eleventh streets. Deatty was in the act of jumping on a train going to Allegheny, and in his hurry and the excitement of the moment, did not notice the Cleveland and Pittsburgh express, east, due at 7:35, coming. The bell-man shouted to him, but before he could get out of the way the engine of the express struck him, and he was thrown under the train and run over, both of his legs being severed from his body below the knee. He was picked up and taken into the freight shed, and Dr. Dickson summoned, who came very soon after. The man was perfectly sensible and he told how the accident happened. He is a very respectable man and has been in the employ of the Fort Wayne Company for upward of twenty years. His age is fifty-three years, and it is doubtful whether he will recover. He has a wife and three children. He was removed to his home, *No.* 45 Monterey street, Allegheny.

ROAD COMMITTEE.

Ordinances, Assessment Plans, Resolutions, Pay Roll, &c.

A meeting of the Road Committee of Councils was held yesterday afternoon. An ordinance for a sewer on Fifth avenue, from Dinwiddie street to Soho, was presented, also a remonstrance against the same, both of which were laid over for the present. On motion of Evan Jones, the pay roll was approved, and the appropriation of the Committee being nearly exhausted, a resolution was adopted directing the Controller to hold over, until the new appropriation, all bills except for labor. A communication was read from Mr. H. B. Vanwormhls, offering the use of his patent road scraper, in the first district, for $1,000, and agreeing to wait for his pay until the appropriation for next year is made. Action was postponed. The following assessment plans were approved, and the grading Armstrong alley from Wilson street to Lincoln avenue. For grading, paving and curbing Seneca street from Fifth avenue to Tustin street. For grading, paving and curbing of Hope street from Millenberger street to Gist street. For grading, paving and curbing of Rebecca street from Penn avenue to the first alley south of Friendship street. For grading of Spencer avenue from Lincoln avenue to Homewood avenue. The pay rolls for the different districts are as follows:

1st District	$ 663 78
2d "	319 60
34 "	1,223 33

THE CITY POOR.

Meeting of the Board of Guardians—Old Accounts to be Investigated—Reports.

The Guardians of the Poor held their regular monthly meeting on Tuesday afternoon. The following is the report of the Superintendent of the City Farm for the month of November:

Number in the house November 1, 1873—Males, 157, females 98. Arrivals during the month—Males, 22; females, 4. Discharges—Males, 7; females 2. Elopements—Males, 3; females, none. Deaths—Males, 2; females, none. Total, males and females, 262. There were eight added to the house during the month and six discharged from it. Twenty-four are under medical treatment.

A resolution was passed, recommending the committee to prepare an act to be presented to the legislature at the next session, in relation to provision for the indigent insane. It seems that the present system of managing most cases, and in order that they may be the better provided for, it is intended that the act will empower the court to send all the indigent insane to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital at the expense of the district in which they formerly resided.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Kuhn and Arthurs, and the Solicitor of the Board was appointed to interview A. J. Cochran the late City Treasurer, and have a settlement with him of the accounts of the Board, there having been none heretofore. A discrepancy of some four hundred dollars in the accounts is intimated.

"ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS."

The Facts Regarding a Suspicious Character.

The man John Stape, recently sent to the work-house as a suspicious character by Mayor Blackmore, is thus referred by the Cumberland *News*: "One of the prisoners who escaped from our county jail in September last has been heard of. We allude to John Stephens *alias* Stape, indicted for larceny, who was arrested in Pittsburgh on Tuesday last as a "suspicious character." From papers in his possession the detectives learned who he was, and telegraphed to Sheriff Gross on Thursday about him, offering to deliver him here for a hundred dollars. As the the charge against Stephens was stealing a $5 bill only, the Sheriff very sensibly concluded the expense asked would be a useless and unnecessary outlay, considering the benefit (?) Allegheny county would derive from his conviction. He therefore notified the Pittsburgh officers that he didn't want John at such figures, but that Sheriff Messmore, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, would be glad to pay up a good price for him, as Stephens was wanted there on a charge of horse-stealing, committed some time before he came to this county. By this time he has undoubtedly been handed over to Fayette county, and will get his just deserts. Stephens will find that his escape from the Cumberland jail was more unlucky for him than lucky, as he will very likely get a long term in Pennsylvania penitentiary, while his sentence here might not have exceeded a year or two."

The above extract from the *News* was published last evening in the *Telegraph*. The detectives simply offered to deliver the man to Sheriff Gross provided he would pay the necessary expenses, which he refused to do. The man was then delivered to Sheriff Messmore, of Fayette county, who paid some ten dollars, the expenses incurred, to the detectives who captured him.

The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette is one of the best advertising mediums in the country, as you don't believe it ask GEORGE CRAWFORD & Co., 76 Fifth avenue.

The Weber Piano
At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.
Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Sterrett.]

James Brown and John Anderson were jointly indicted on oath of John Wallace for felony in putting into some beer, which the wife of the prosecutor afterwards drank, a quantity of croton oil. The accused on trial were found not guilty.

Ludwig Schafer, indicted on oath of Martin Schafer for obstructing an officer, was found not guilty, and the prosecutor directed to pay the costs.

Bernard and Mary Breen, charged by Matilda Newell with keeping a bawdy house were found guilty.

The Grand Jury found a true bill against Johnny Robinson for feloulous assault on Alderman McMasters. The Court directed that the case be placed on the list for an early trial.

The case of the Commonwealth vs Louis Roll indicted for libel on oath of Siegle is on trial.

On payment of costs by the prosecutor a nolle pros was allowed in the case of Wm. Lappe charged with false pretense on oath of John Weler, Jr., also in the case of Wm. Deutch charged with the same offense by Thos. Kestner.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Susanna Algeo, indicted for renting a bawdy house, on oath of Frank Kohne, it appearing to the court that the defendant did not know that the party to whom she rented was an improper person, and having removed the nuisance as soon as informed, on motion of the District Attorney, a *nolle pros.* was allowed on payment of costs by the defendant.

A *nolle pros.*, was allowed on payment of costs by the defendant in the case of Phillip Zimmerman, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Labanna Clark.

In the case of Arthur Ward, tried for assault and battery on oathof Elizabeth McCrory, a verdict of not guilty was rendered and the prosecutor and defendant directed to each pay one-half the costs.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Pat. Fleming, et al.	Jos. Powers.
John M. Miller.	R. Conrad and J. Lorr.
Peter Speiler.	John Raub.
Patrick Cunningham.	Eliza McFilley.
Catharine Speidler.	Thos. Hulings et. al.
Christ. Heimers.	Wm. Smith.
James Hare.	Max Betzel.
John Murphy.	Chas. F. Gleason.
John B. Kennedy.	Francis Fisher.
James Wilkinson.	James P. Morris.
Chas. Ceffer.	Addison Couch.
Wm. McClure (2 cases)	J. J. and P. King.

District Court, No. 1.

[Before Judge Ewing.]

The jury is out in the case of M. S. McCord vs. the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. In November, 1871, the plaintiff made a contract with the company, in accordance with which he delivered to its charge at Cumberland, Maryland, two boxes of books of the value of $800, to be carried as freight to Connellsville within a reasonable time. The freight was not delivered at its destination until twenty days had elapsed. On account of the delay the plaintiff claimed that he lost the sale of many of his books, being unable to fulfill his contracts with purchasers, and was thereby damaged to the amount of $200. K. McIntosh, Esq., appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Johns for the defendant.

District Court, No. 2.

[Before Judge White.]

The case of James O'Neil vs. A. B. Campbell, garnishee, is on trial. This is an execution attachment, attaching monies in the hands of A. B. Campbell, alleged to belong to the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protective Company, against which company O'Neil has obtained a judgment. The defendant pleads that he has not the amount claimed in his hands belonging to the company. Campbell is a sub-agent of the company, and transacts his business with Mr. Sampson, an agent.

Trial List for To-day.

139. McCoy vs. Kasper.
142. McClure & Co. vs. Coursin.
143. Anderson & Co. vs. Hopkins et al.
37. Gillespie & Hopkins for use vs. Taylor.
79. O'Neil & Rook vs. Gildenfenny & Hess.
144. Barbara Bigley, guardian, vs. P. Bigley, sen'r.
147. Anderson et al. vs. Shepler et al.
149. Franz's exr's vs. B. F. Jones et al.

Court of Common Pleas.

[Before Judge Collier.]

The case now on trial in this court is that of Mathew H. West, Jr., et al. vs. J. H. Irwin et al. This is an action to set the testament and will, with two codicils attached, of Mathew H. West, deceased. T. M. Marshall, Esq., appears for the plaintiffs, as the case is stated, and M. W. Acheson, Esq., for the defendants. The defendants are the contestants. The plaintiff's counsel proved the signature of the testator then vested. They claim that the mental condition of the testator, who was an old man, was such as to render him incompetent to make a will. The case promises to continue some days.

Trial List for To-Day.

144. Clark vs. Hertz et al.
148. Barrington vs. Harrison Bros.
159. Hand, Jr vs. Burke & Barnes.
160. Bergard vs. Roth.
170. Craighead vs. McGrew.
171. Same vs. Same.
172. Hutchison vs. Padden.
173. Kauffman vs. Padden.
174. Hutchison vs. Padden.
178. Earnest vs. Chanley.
141. Hall vs. Ballman.
163. Alderson vs. Hahn.

United States Circuit Court.

In the office of the Clerk of this Court proceedings in bankruptcy have been commenced by two different parties against the Citizens' Bank of Titusville, with a view of forcing the institution into bankruptcy. The first proceeding was instituted by William Nicholson of Titusville, and the other by David Kerr, of the same place. This is an individual liability bank, and the proceedings are brought against Wm. H. Abbott, H. B. Porter, John D. Archbald, George O. Moody, Jacob A. Cadwallader, F. W. Andrews, A. H. Brownson, Lyman Stewart, C. C. Driffield, J. J. Holden, D. H. Cady, Walter W. Thompson, George E. Anderson, Alfred Wetmore. Charles H. Foster Clark, Isaac G. Jackson, J. J. Hard, Henry C. Ayres, F. Bates, John Proctor, James R. Kerr and Collins Brothers. In the first case Nicholson claims that the bank is indebted to him in the sum of $400, and in the latter case the petitioner claims that the latter case the amount due him is $10,000 in deposits, and a promissory note for $500.

STREET COMMITTEE.

Regular Meeting Last Night—Important Improvements Ordered—Wooden Pavements—Streets to be Opened—Pay Rolls.

The Street Committee of Councils held a regular meeting last evening in the Common Council chamber. The minutes of the previous meetings were read and approved.

The sub committee on the opening of Short street, Thirtieth ward, recommended that the P. V. & C. R. R. be allowed to occupy the street, provided they build a good tunnel from Carson to Sidney street, for foot passengers. Referred to a committee of three to wait on the railroad officials.

The sub-committee oppointed to examine the claim of certain land for exoneration from assessment for paving Thirty-ninth street, recommended that the exoneration be made. Referred to the city attorney, and if in his power, to give the relief asked for.

The city Engineer reported that he had approved the bill of Munn & Co., for removing a stable on Sukes Run sewer, and also referred it to the city Solicitor for his approval.

A resolution for the payment of the bill was referred to councils for approval.

A petition for a boardwalk on Garden street, 32nd ward, was received and filed, also a petition for a sewer on Stevenson street.

The petition for the leveling of the grade of 27th street, South side, was referred to a sub committee.

An ordinance was ordered for the opening of Sarah street, South side.

The following street plans were approved. 27th street, from Carson to Josephine street, Southside: Fountain and Tunnel street: Reed alley, from Erin to Kirkpatrick streets: Larkins alley from 22nd to 23d streets, Southside: Carey st., 23d to 24th streets, Southside.

Mr. Arensberg presented a resolution for the opening of Thirty-fifth street, from Butler street to the Allegheny river. An ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of that street was ordered.

A resolution was presented for the appointment of a sub committee to see about the propriety of grading down Rose street at Dinwiddie street, and Carriage alley, the committee given power to act in connection with the City Engineer.

Mr. R. B. Brown presented a resolution for the opening of Carson street from the Monongahela bridge westward to the city line. Passed.

An ordinance was ordered for an eighteen inch sewer on Butler street, from Reed street to Thirty-sixth street.

An ordinance was also ordered for the change of the location of Smallman street, as it is at present, and extend it through to Thirty-eighth street.

The resolution for repaving and regrading Leech street was referred to the Board of Viewers.

Mr. Dannals presented a resolution for the appointment of a sub-committee, in connection with the City Engineer, to see what changes of grade are necessary on streets in the Sixth ward.

Mr. R. B. Brown moved that a sub-committee be appointed to effect temporary relief to property holders on Mary street until such time as a sewer can be built. Carried, and Messrs. Brown, West and Adams, in connection with the Street Commissioner of the Fifth district, appointed.

General Pearson stated that the Committee on Wooden Pavements was not yet ready to report, but as the business before the committee was very important, a special meeting should be called of the Street Committee. On motion it was decided to hold a special meeting on Thursday evening, December 11th.

A sub committee was appointed to examine into the bad condition of Morningside avenue.

The following pay rolls for the month of November were approved:

Streets—1st district	$ 1,585 74
" 2d district	1,311 82
" 3d district	1,021 03
" 5th district	659 15
" 6th district	663 44
" 7th district	1,168 56
Engineer's pay roll	1,860 76
Contractor's pay roll	22,691 70
Total	$30,892 20

The contract for building the Thirty-eighth street sewer was awarded to Martin Joyce.

On motion adjourned.

A Crisis has been Reached

In the clothing trade at the Boston Clothing House, 95 Smithfield street. The house is carrying an immense stock, made up in the best manner and in the latest styles, on which money must be had, and to do which rapidly the prices have all been marked down to such figures as must secure ready sales. The stock of clothing is the largest and finest in the city, and the attention of parents is particularly called to the low prices at which it is offered. Overcoats of all qualities are offered at a reduction of about fifty per cent. from former prices. Now is the time to get clothing cheap, at the Boston Clothing House, 95 Smithfield street.

Mary, ... did you get that Watch! at Geo... Co.'s, 77 Fifth avenue.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The Louisville Lottery advertised to take place yesterday, has been postponed.

····The Allegheny City Property Committee yesterday visited the new Troy Hill engine house.

····The Wharf Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening and approved bills amounting to $360.

····M. Madden was fined fifty dollars and costs by Mayor Blackmore yesterday, for insulting ladies at the ferry landing.

····The boy Klingenfelter, who was so seriously injured by the railroad accident in Altoona, on Tuesday, died of his injuries.

····Prof. R. C. Adney, elected to the LeMoyne Professorship, in Washington and Jefferson College, has assumed the duties of the position.

····The inquest last evening on the body of Thos Kerwin, killed on Railroad street, on Tuesday evening, resulted in a verdict of accidental death.

····John McCabe, before Deputy Mayor Irwin, is charged with larcenating poultry from John C. Clark, of the East End. McCabe has been held.

····Willian Bushman, before Alderman O'Donnell, is charged with malicious mischief in smashing a window in the residence of Mrs. Magdalene Smith.

····A difficulty among lawyers yesterday morning on Grant street, growing out of the election on Tuesday, culminated in one of them being knocked down.

····Station Master Cook, of Cook's station, on Chartiers railroad was stabbed by a man named Smith on Monday last. The wound which was inflicted on the forehead is not dangerous.

····Who is furnishing the money to pay for the amount of gas let loose to prevent the people from voting on the new Constitution? was the all-absorbing question on the streets yesterday.

····Daniel Hanlon was committed to jail in default of fifteen hundred dollars bail by Mayor Blackmore yesterday, on the charge of agravated assault and battery preferred by Thomas Kirtland.

····A. and B. are widowers, each having a daughter. A. marries B's. daughter, and B. marries A's. daughter. What would be the relation of the children of A. and B. after the marriage?

····Andrew Dalzell, Frank Munion and M. Ford, charged with interfering with officers Irwin and Toner while on the discharge of their duties on Saturday evening last, have been held in $1,500 bail each.

····In the Tenth ward on Monday night quite an excitement was raised by a burglar who had entered a drug store, and who fired a shot from his revolver when he was likely to be caught. He escaped.

····A meeting of the creditors of S. McClean & Co., will be held at half past one o'clock this afternoon, at the office of C. H. Love, on Fourth avenue, to take possession of the assets and divide *pro rata* at once.

····C. C. Reihl charges John Murphy, *alias* Harmon, before Mayor Blackmore with the larceny of a trunk from No. 350 Liberty street. The chest contained Reihl's "noggery," and therefore he complains.

····A certain cure (it is said) for nose-bleeding is to extend the arm perpendicularly against a wall or post, or some object suitable for the support, the arm being the one on the side from which the blood proceeds.

····On Tuesday evening John Kuntz, a carpenter in the employ of the Cambria Iron Company, was killed at Johnstown by being struck by one of the company's engines. Deceased was married and leaves a family of years of age.

····Mrs. Gogan, who was struck by a portion of a freight train at the Brady street, Allegheny, crossing of the Fort Wayne Railroad, on Saturday night, died of her injuries yesterday. Coroner McCallin will be notified to hold an inquest.

····Officer Cronin arrested Pat. Kennan yesterday afternoon for being intoxicated and acting disorderly. In front of Municipal he raised a small riot, by knocking several policemen down and acting bad generally. He will have a hearing this morning.

····Last evening McKinley Lodge, No. 218, A. Y. M. elected the following gentlemen as officers for the ensuing Masonic year: W. M., Joseph L. Geches; S. W., Joseph H. Elton; J. W., Edoaks; Secretary, George C. Johnston; Treasurer, Nathan Graham; Trustees, Alfred Slack, J. Shymyler, Jno. K. Brown.

····A young man named McCain, while handling a revolver in the Eleventh ward, Allegheny, carelessly on Tuesday night, shot a bullet through his hand. The wound which was inflicted on the forehead is not dangerous.

····Who is furnishing the money to pay for the amount of gas let loose to prevent the people from voting on the new Constitution? was the all-absorbing question on the streets yesterday.

····Daniel Hanlon was committed to jail in default of fifteen hundred dollars bail by Mayor Blackmore yesterday, on the charge of agravated assault and battery preferred by Thomas Kirtland.

····Paul Vorwick, aged seven years, received injuries on Tuesday which will probably prove fatal, by falling through the trap-door of a roof of a building on Fourth avenue near Market street. He had got upon the roof, when he slipped and fell through the opening, striking on his head on the second floor hallway. He was picked up senseless. Dr. Walters is attending him. It is believed that a blood vessel in his head is ruptured.

····Our report of Tuesday's election contained the result in all the wards except the Twenty-second, which is as follows: Hartley Howard, Republican, for Select Council, received ninety-seven votes, and Frank Van Gorder, his opponent, eighty three votes. For Common Council, D. B. Morrison, Republican, received one hundred and fourteen votes, and D. D. Bruce, for the same position, received in the second precinct twelve votes.

····On Tuesday, while Mr. John Phillips, of the firm of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, was about to take one of his colored drivers into the office of Squire Krehan, on the South Side, and pay his taxes, in order that he might vote, a man named Samuel Wheeler, who had previously challenged the colored man on the ground that his taxes were not paid, attempted to get into the sanctum at the same time. Mr. Phillips objected and a fight ensued. Wheeler's eyes and face being damaged badly and Mr. Phillips losing some of his whiskers.

PERSONAL.

····Mr. John A. Fox, who was elected to Common Council on Tuesday from the Fifteenth ward, is but a month or two over twenty-one years of age. He will be the youngest member of the Municipal Legislature for 1874.

····Mr. George W. Little, who was appointed a day or two ago temporary Secretary of the Water Commission, has been made permanent Secretary of that body. He filed his bond yesterday morning in the sum of $25,000. The bondsmen are Messrs. J. McD. Crossan, F. M. Love and E. M. Wetherald.

····The following is from the Philadelphia *Press* of Monday: Judge Wilson McCandless, the United States District Judge for Western Pennsylvania, for several weeks past, with his accomplished lady, has been resting at the Girard House. He has sufficiently recovered from his recent severe indisposition, which has been able to resume his labors on the bench, of which he has been so bright an ornament for many years past. Judge McCandless, now in his sixty-third year, has figured largely in public affairs, and his jurist has secured more thoroughly the public confidence by assiduous industry, intense application, and severe impartiality.

ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Mr. McCully's Bequest to Mr. Clark—The Decision of Register Gray.

Register Gray yesterday afternoon rendered his decision in the McCully contested will case. Our readers will remember that after the death of James McCully, Mr. Robert D. Clarke produced a paper alleged to have been signed by Mr. McCully, and in which the latter directed that at his death the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars should be paid by his administrators or executors to Mr. Clark as a token of his regard, and to commemorate the long friendship existing between them. The genuineness of this document was denied by Major Wm. Frew, the administrator of the estate of Mr. McCully, and a great deal of evidence was introduced to prove that the signature was a forgery. After numerous hearings the case was submitted to the Register, whose decision is as follows:

In the Matter of the Testamentary Writing of James McCully, Deceased:

The Register is of opinion that the paper presented is a testamentary writing, and for its execution, although there are material facts in dispute, which might entitle the parties to an issue if demanded, no such issue has been asked here, and as this amounts to an election to submit the questions of fact, as well as those of law, to the decision of the Register, he has weighed the evidence and is of opinion that the paper is sufficiently proved, and it is therefore admitted to probate.

J. H. GRAY,
Register.

Dec. 3, 1873.

The case will be appealed to a higher tribunal.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Additional Evidence Discovered—Proposition from the Nation Trust Co.

Another meeting of the Finance Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the office of the City Controller. Like all the other meetings it was secret, reporters and those not belonging to the committee being excluded. A report was received from City Solicitor Bigelow, who stated that he had succeeded in discovering some important evidence that would be of material aid to the committee in fastening the guilt upon one criminally concerned in the transactions with the Nation Trust Company. Another meeting will be held this afternoon at three o'clock, to consider Mr. Bigelow's report, and also to take action in regard to a proposition that has been submitted on behalf of the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, asking for an extension of the time in which to pay the amount due from the bank to the city, security to be given in first mortgage. The sub-Finance Committee and representatives of the bank will also be in attendance at the meeting.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening this house was completely crowded to witness Miss Lucille Western as "Margaret Rookly" in the "Child Stealer." Miss Western was assisted by Mr. W. H. Whally as "Richard Craddock." Miss Western, in her several scenes, was all that possibly could be expected of her. Her emotional powers have not deteriorated in the least. She is an artiste of remarkable power, and, no doubt, the size of the audience, last evening, added much to the vim of her acting. Mr. Whally is comparatively new to Pittsburgh, but he is a gentleman of decided dramatic talent and one who holds a high position in the dramatic profession. He made a powerful "Craddock" and shared fairly the honors of the evening. The balance of the cast was good. This evening the "Child Stealer" will be repeated. To-morrow evening "Oliver Twist."

The Duquesne Cook Stove

Has a large oven and bakes and roasts perfectly. Do not buy a stove until you see it. Manufactured by D. DeHaven & Son, No. 22 Wood street, and for sale by all first class dealers. THS

Who do the best jewelry business? GEORGE CRAWFORD & Co. 76, Fifth

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

Meetings of Stockholders and Depositors Last Evening—Determined to Deal Honorably—Six Hundred Thousand Dollars Subscribed Towards Paying Claims.

Last evening, as an earnest of their endeavors to do what is right, the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company held an adjourned meeting at the Ralston school house. Mr. John H. McKelvey presided, and Mr. Thomas Marshall acted as Secretary. The meeting was called for the purpose of making tangible as assets the amounts previously subscribed. A large number of the stockholders were present and represented. It was the general tone of the meeting to commence immediately to furnish the money subscribed. The gentlemen then came forward and signed their names to the paper assuring the creditors that so much was subscribed. Whenever a man subscribed twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars, loud applause would greet him. To show that the stockholders meant to do what was right, one hundred thousand dollars additional was subscribed last evening towards paying the creditors of the bank. There was no intention evinced to shirk any responsibility, but it was the intention to pay all the creditors alike *pro rata* dollar for dollar.

THE DEPOSITORS

also held a meeting at Lang's Hotel onLiberty street, at which over sixty were represented. It was calledjor the purpose of devising some means by which they could recover their money now locked up in the institution. They adopted a resolution to appoint a committee of five to wait upon the stockholders then holding a meeting in the Ralston school house. After considerable discussion, it was deemed unwise to take any legal steps to recover their claims from the bank as the stockholders were doing all in their power, and making all possible haste to secure money and guarantees for their indebtedness. This meeting then adjourned.

The Committee appointed by this meeting and of which Mr. Peter Zorn was Chairman, then repaired to the stockholders meeting, where they were cordially received. Mr. Zorn stated, that their object was not to crush the stockholders by pushing them, but they came there for the purpose of finding out what they were doing towards paying their indebtedness to depositors and how they expected to make them secure.

Mr. McKelvey then in a few brief remarks told them what they had done and how they had progressed. He and the stockholders assured the gentlemen of the committee, and as a proof presented the subscription list, that they would do all in their power that honorable men could do to pay their liabilities, and also assured them that all would be dealt with equitably and fair. The committee then departed, after having been tendered a vote of thanks by the stockholders for their kindness and sympathies expressed. The stockholders' meeting also adjourned with the utmost good feeling, and there seems to be no doubt now, but that the Nation Trust Company will pay all its liabilities, though the stockholders will have to make many sacrifices.

During all the panic people still continued to flock to

GEORGE CRAWFORD & Co.'s,
76 Fifth avenue.

Millinery Establishment.

Ladies in search of good, substantial, fashionable and seasonable millinery goods, should remember the establishment of R. B. M'Kain No. 155 Federal street, Allegheny city. By purchasing your hats, bonnets, flowers and ribbons at this house you not only secure the most excellent good article, but you save at least twenty or twenty-five per cent., as the goods are sold to agree with the depression in monetary affairs. An examination of the extra choice styles on hand, and the comparing of prices and quality they are offered, will convince any one that 155 Federal street is the right place to deal, in order to secure full satisfaction in the purchase of millinery goods, and save money at the same time. Particular attention is given to altering hats and bonnets to conform to the latest style. Also, fur capes, collars, cuffs and muffs altered, repaired and dressed to look as well as new.

If you wish to find any of Charlie Bubb's old friends go to GEORGE CRAWFORD & Co.'s, 76 Fifth avenue.

Prompt Cash paid for Wrought Scrap Iron at No. 35 Fayette street, Pittsburgh.
6 SAMUEL COLVIN & Co.

J. S. Wallace will be found at George Crawford & Co.'s, 76 Fifth avenue.

The Weber Piano
At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

Horology—Horology—Horology—Horology—at GEORGE CRAWFORD & Co.'s, 76 Fifth avenue.

Winter Term of Kenwood School, New Brighton, Pa., begins Dec. 15th. TTHS

A Physician's Mishaps.

Last Sunday, late in the afternoon, a lad called on a physician, not a thousand miles from New Bedford, desiring his attendance on a lady residing some three miles distant. It may be here said that the doctor on that day donned a new suit of clothes, and with his new purchased horse and carriage visited the patient with the boy. Not having learned from the lad that the case to be treated was merely the extraction of a tooth, he had not brought his instruments, so he sent the boy back with his carriage for them. The doctor sat down and chatted with the family to await the boy's return, but being somewhat impatient he went out occasionally and looked up the road and walked the yard. On these occasions a dog upon the premises watched his movements. Accidentally the doctor walked into a sink drain, which did not tend to help the appearance of his clothing, but the family, however, soon made things right. It was getting late in the day by the time the boy had not returned, when the doctor went out again, but this time was less fortunate. He noticed, as he supposed, the dog approaching him, but the animal proved to be a skunk, which perfumed the doctor's clothes. The boy arrived at length with the tooth-puller, but the patient had been so much amused at the doctor's misadventures and had laughed so heartily, that her toothache was entirely gone, and she positively refused to have the operation performed in spite of the doctor's remonstrances, but the doctor said she must, and she finally had to submit to the loss of the masticator.—*New Bedford Standard.*

THE HUMAN KITCHEN AND ITS DUMB WAITERS.

The body is supplied with ailment by vessels which connect the stomach and its auxiliaries with the venous system, and, so to speak, perform the office of dumb waiters in a restaurant. In other words, these vessels are the communication between the animal system and its dependents supply to each member and organ, near or remote, the quantity and kind of sustenance required to keep it going. When the stomach is deranged in its duty, or the dumb waiters hereto obstructed it is the peculiar province of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters to strengthen and regulate them. Hence in every conceivable case of chronic indigestion, and the emaciation, debility and languor which are generated by its constant influence, it is a powerful alterative and corrective, and the rapidity with which it corrects irregularities of the bowels, and equalizes the nervous system, is a matter, probably, to the general public, but to professional men.

MARRIED.

KEEFE—PENDER—On December 1st, by Rev. Father Hoban, St. Paul's Cathedral, Mr. MICHAEL KEEFE to Miss ELLA PENDER, both of this city. No cards.

BEGHANAN—HENDERSON—On November 25, by Rev. R. J. Reid, Mr. A. G. BUCHANAN to Miss MCLLIE HENDERSON.

DIED.

BLAIR—On Wednesday morning, December 3d, 1873, at 2:30 o'clock, ROBERT H. BLAIR, son of John M. and Rachel D. Blair, aged 17 years, 8 months and 10 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 55 Federal street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on THURSDAY, December 4, 1873, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

Philadelphia and Memphis papers please copy.)

HORBACH—On Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 2d, 1873, at 4 o'clock P. M., AMANDA D., wife of Capt. Harry Horbach, aged 37 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, at Swissvale, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, December 5th, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will leave Fairmount House, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, at 12:30 P. M.

MCLAUGHLIN—December 3d, at 12 M., JOHN D. MCLAUGHLIN, in the 29th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in the evening and Friday morning papers.

NOBLE—On Wednesday, December 3, at 6 o'clock P. M., HELEN A. JOHNSON, wife of Joseph Noble, in the 26th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from their residence, No. 15 South alley, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

MCCORD—On Wednesday afternoon, December 3d, 1873, at 4 o'clock, JOHN MCCORD, Sr., of heart disease, aged 79 years.

Funeral from his late residence, corner of Josephine and 27th streets, South Side, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,
UNDERTAKER.
117 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

IN THE INTERMENT OF FRIENDS who have died of small-pox or other contagious diseases, you are safe from infection when the bodies are encased in CHARLES' AIR-TIGHT BURIAL CASES. Please call at No. 131 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., and examine them.
ISAAC CHARLES, Undertaker.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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